MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Beirut Security Situation, Camp Riot -- In view of U.S. unwillingness to deploy American multinational forces in Beirut until the IDF withdraws from all of its positions, Israel has decided to withdraw completely from the Beirut airport area, IDF radio announced. Furthermore, Israel will only be able to use the airport in emergencies and in coordination with Lebanese officials. In meeting Lebanese demands to leave the airport, Israeli official sources cited by the radio explained that it was decided to demonstrate flexibility with the Lebanese in the hope of normalizing relations. The Lebanese public works minister told Lebanese television that the airport will reopen to traffic on 30 September, Beirut radio affirmed. According to Voice of Lebanon radio report, the first group of Israeli soldiers began leaving the airport area on 29 September while earlier the IDF withdrew from its positions around Beirut port and other areas as the French and Italian forces were deployed. Meanwhile, the radio said the U.S. contingent will arrive in Beirut on 29 September.

In another development, residents of the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp asserted that the Lebanese Army sealed off the camp and arrested hundreds of Palestinian men, AFP reported; the Voice of Lebanon reported only that the camp was stormed by the Lebanese Army in search of arms and ammunition.

The IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM that Israeli guards opened fire on and wounded eight Palestinian detainees in the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon after a riot broke out.

Syria's Talas on Invasion -- Addressing soldiers of the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon, Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas asserted that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon intended to destroy the PLO, remove Syrian forces and occupy all of Lebanon, Damascus television reported. Talas claimed that Syrian forces succeeded in preventing these Israeli objectives and in fact contained the Israeli invasion. He criticized the weak Arab response to the invasion and attacked U.S. policy for its lack of direction. Talas asserted that the ADF is in Lebanon to help that country regain its sovereignty.

Al-Jumayyil's Upcoming Travels -- Sources close to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil revealed that he will visit some Arab states to discuss relations and the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon on a tour which will also include visits to the United States, Paris and the Vatican, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Israel

Massacre Inquiry -- The Cabinet decided on 28 September to establish an inquiry commission in accordance with the 1969 Inquiry Commissions Act which will investigate "all the facts and factors relating to the atrocity perpetrated by units of the Lebanese Forces against the civilian population in Shatila and Sabra camps," the Cabinet secretary announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio. The cabinet decided on this form of inquiry to put an end to the "baseless libels" alleging that the government has something to hide or is seeking to evade a full investigation, he said. The inquiry commission was given the widest possible terms of reference and will be able to decide who it wants as witnesses and what documents to ask for, he said in related remarks broadcast by the radio. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi likewise said in a statement broadcast by the radio that the Cabinet set no limits in any sphere, so that "everything is open to examination, the political echelon and the other echelon." To avoid further polarization among Israelis and foster national unity, the government also decided to cancel a Likus demonstration scheduled for 2 October, the radio noted.

Labor Party Chairman Sim'on Peres said in interviews with IDF radio and Jerusalem television that pressure from Israeli public opinion had forced the government to accede to the demand for an inquiry commission and that the Alignment still demands the resignation of Prime Minister Ari'el Sharon. Meanwhile, DAVAR affirmed that authoritative sources in Jerusalem consider Sharon's resignation "inevitable." During the Cabinet meeting several ministers criticized recent statements by the defense minister, Jerusalem radio said.

While Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman announced he will not renege on his decision to resign, the commander of the IDF Staff College withdrew his request for leave and said he will continue to serve in his post, according to Jerusalem and IDF radio reports.

West Bank -- A curfew was imposed in Nabulus following riots in the old city, Jerusalem radio reported. In another incident, unidentified people inflicted heavy damage on a police station near Jerusalem. Meanwhile, 10,000 people attended the funeral of an Arab girl from Dabburiyah killed during a demonstration on 27 September, the radio also noted.

PLO

In announcing the death of Fatah Central Committee member Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, as a result of an ambush, the Fatah Central Committee pledged revenge against his alleged Israeli killers and their agents, San'a' Voice of Palestine radio reported. KUNA said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Damascus to attend Sayil's funeral and to hold PLO meetings to discuss the assassination.

Iran

Iranian security forces opened up a pass near Mahabad which was controlled by "American mercenaries," killing 30 of them and capturing a large number of arms, Tehran radio reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WAFA ANNOUNCES 'ARAFAT TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

LD281030 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 28 (KUNA) -- The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in (?response to) a Soviet invitation, an official announcement said.

The Palestinian News Agency (WAFA) said that 'Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union will be the first since the Palestinian-Israeli war of last June. The visit also comes prior to the visit of the seven-man committee emanating from the 12th Arab summit conference to clarify the Arab peace proposal. The committee includes Saudi Arabia, Syria, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier the Soviet Union announced its support to the Arab peace proposal. The peace plan calls for the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab occupied land the creation of an independent Palestine state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip [words indistinct] Jerusalem as its capital. It also asks the U.N. Security Council to ensure the security and peace of all the countries in the Middle East.

FATAH ANNOUNCES 27 SEP DEATH OF SA'D SAYIL

GF281846 San'a Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Brothers, the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, is announcing to the masses of our Palestinian people and to our Arab nation the martyrdom of Staff Commander Maj Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, Fatah Central Committee member, member of the Al-'Asifah General Command and head of the operations room of the joint forces. The martyrdom of the commander occurred yesterday evening, Monday, 27 September, when he came under fire in a treacherous ambush while inspecting the Palestinian forces and joint forces in Ba'labakk. He was martyred due to serious wounds.

In announcing the death of martyr Commander Sa'd Sayil, the Fatah Central Committee pledges to our people and nation to continue the struggle until our goals are achieved on the path on which Abu al-Walid was martyred as a free struggler and brave commander. It also pledges to retaliate against his Zionist killers and their criminal agents.

Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with God, of whom some have completed their vow to the extreme and some still wait. But they have never changed their determination in the least. [Koranic verse]

ARAB COMMITTEE TO MEET FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER

GF241100 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] Rabat -- AL-KHALIJ has learned that a meeting that will include the leaders of the 7-member Arab committee which consists of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Tunis, Morocco, the PLO, Algeria and Jordan will be held the first week of next month and that all leaders will go to New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings.

Informed sources told AL-KHALIJ that the committee has been divided into two groups in order to avoid the U.S. stand of refusing to receive Yasir 'Arafat. The first group will include Syria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Tunis and will contact Washington and London whereas the second group will consist of Algeria, the PLO and Jordan and will contact Beijing, France and Moscow.

The sources say that the committee will begin its moves during the first half of the month following its meeting in Morocco.

The sources also said there is a large possibility that contacts will be made between some PLO leaders and the U.S. administration.

The sources added that high level Arab contacts are taking place in several European capitals with the aim of reconciling the Reagan plan and the Arab peace plan which was concluded at Fes.

HANI AL-HASAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN KUWAIT

GP251814 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Report on news conference with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in Kuwait on 23 September]

[Excerpt] Hani al-Hasan affirmed that the Palestinian Revolution will continue to work inside and will struggle for the liberation of Lebanon, especially if an agreement has been reached with Lebanon in this regard. He said that U.S. President Reagan's initiative and the Arab decision will be useless without a military confrontation capability because whenever negotiations and bargaining begin, fierce military battles erupt.

Begin's decision to assault Beirut came in reply to U.S. and Arab decisions. Al-Hasan expects that Israel will mount a military operation against Jordan and said: You should not be surprised if this happens. He said Israeli Prime Minister Begin is a politician who knows exactly what negotiations mean: His invasion of Lebanon and any military act in Jordan result from his understanding of the meaning of negotiations because in this way Israel will not pave the way toward negotiations on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and cannot prevent that unless it imposes negotiations on other things like Lebanon and Jordan because negotiations on them will last for about 2 years during which Israel would have annexed the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The political adviser to the PLO chairman added: After signing the Camp David accords there remained no force capable of confronting Israel. Therefore, we have to work to create or generate this force.

Al-Hasan referred to the decisions of the last Arab summit in Fes and said: King Husayn, whom we respect, yesterday said that these decisions mean recognition of Israel. As a Fatah official, I say we did not understand these decisions to mean recognition of Israel. All the discussions held behind closed doors assured us of that. He added that the Arab decisions are not the end of Arab strategy although the Arabs accepted them and surrendered to the fait accompli without forming any military force that can protect or verify these decisions.

He affirmed that U.S. President Reagan's initiative does not represent the hope or ambition of Palestinians.

PALESTINIAN NEWS AGENCY COMMENTS ON MASSACRES

LD281830 Kuwait KUNA in English 1736 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 28 (KUNA) -- The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, commented Tuesday on the Israeli thrust into West Beirut and the subsequent massacre against innocent Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila saying that force is the only language which the Jewish state and its patrons in Washington understand.

WAFA charged that the topmost lesson revealed through the bloody events in Beirut is the Israeli consistent stance towards the Palestinian people. "It suffices to recall the names of earlier massacres such as Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim and Tall az-Za'tar which Israel perpetrated or caused to be perpetrated against the Palestinians" to assert the truth of the Israeli genocidal attempts, the Palestinian agency added.

Another equally important lesson is that despite the enormous power of the Israeli army, navy and air force the Jewish state is in fact desperately weak, WAFA said. The agency gave evidence to its conclusion by saying that first the Israeli army could not storm Beirut while the Palestinian Revolutionary forces were there fearing a humiliating defeat at the hands of a few thousand Lebanese and Palestinian fighters. The second reason was the savage onslaught against the defenceless civilians after the withdrawal of the fighters revaling Israel's impotence in face of the defences of Beirut and consequently the "weakness of the coward and the bully."

A final lesson is that Israel and its patron understand nothing but brute force, WAFA charged and explained that Israel declined to enter West Beirut out of fear of the joint forces' military might, "modest though it was."

The same thing can be said of the U.S. which treated the PLO with due respect while fighting in West Beirut but when its fighters dispersed a new policy turned in a direction hostile to the aspirations of the Palestinian people in creating an independent national existence like any other people on earth.

The agency called on Arabs to pursue the path of the steadfastness of Sidon, Bhamdun and Beirut rather than the devious and trecherous diplomacy of (American negotiator) Philip Habib. The commentary concluded, "The martyrs of Sabra and Shatila are silent witnesses to the worth of American mediation and U.S. guarantees."

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING MEETING IN OMAN

GF270601 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 26 Sep 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Kuwait -- The situation of children and efforts to streamline professional qualifications in the Gulf will be among chief topics to be discussed at a meeting in Muscat, Oman, next January, it was reported in Manama yesterday.

The meeting by the Labor Coordination Bureau of the Gulf Co-operation Council states will be the fifth in a string of meetings designed to work out formulas for 'organized flow of workers to the Gulf region', according to the bureau's Secretary-General Kamil Salih as-Salih.

As-Salih said that beside the concerns about 'an organized flow of workers,' the GCC states also wished to unify their legislations dealing with employment and in this way safeguard social services and workers' living standards.

Elaborating on this point, As-Salih said that first steps in this respect were taken during the fourth session of the bureau, held this year, when 'positive guidelines were laid down for big and small establishments alike to follow in the field of social services and security'. Conditions of the working class people in the Gulf are expected to improve dramatically as a result, he added.

The official denied that there was a 'systematic plan to replace non-Arab manpower with Arabs.'

"Any decision is usually reached after proper scientific analysis and that is exactly what we are doing now. We are collecting important data and statistics to be able to analyse this subject scientifically."

The bureau will also try to organize the flow of manpower between various Gulf states. "Such flow of workers has always occurred and will occur but it must serve the interests of the Gulf states."

On the other hand, nationals of the council are free to take up employment in any other neighboring state they wish. "Priority will remain the opening of all chances to national manpower but there will always be positions which can only be filled by highly skilled people, presently not-available here." Adds As-Salih: "So there is no unemployment in the Gulf, rather we tend to suffer from manpower shortage."

SAUDI ARABIA

BANGLADESH LEADER PERFORMS HAJJ, MEETS KING FAHD

LD281238 Riyadh SPA in English 1208 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Muna, Sept 28 (SPA) — Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad, has been here to perform the hajj, have a meeting last night with King Fahd.

Discussions covered bilateral relations, Mideast developments and Islamic issues.

The royal audience was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defence and aviation. Participants on the Bangladesh side were the Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha and the country's ambassador to the kingdom.

BRIEFS

PILGRIMS INCREASE -- A report issued by the general statistics service of the Saudi Ministry of Finance and National Economy says that the number of pilgrims this year totaled 2,011,050 Saudis and non-Saudis. The number of pilgrims increased from last year by 68,375 pilgrims or a rate of 3.5 percent. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Sep 82 GF]

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER: OPEC SHOULD ADJUST POSITION

LD241518 Kuwait KUNA in English 1007 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 24 (KUNA) -- The oil market is threatened with future collapse unless OPEC will adjust the position of supply and demand, UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said Friday.

Earlier this year the market was about to break, a situation which should not be allowed to repeat, the minister said in an interview with the paper AL-ANBA'. The minister called on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to adopt firm measures and allow [word indistinct] market [word indistinct] space to clear (?the difficulties).

Dr al-'Utaybah who presided last week over a meeting in Abu Dhabi of OPEC Market Monitoring Committee on prices differentials and production said certain countries are not abiding by the official OPEC price and production ceilings.

Referring to price deferentials, Dr al-'Utaybah said Arab light crude is facing strong competition by similar production particularly those of North Africa and Nigeria.

Recommendations on price differentials which are worked by the committee of experts will be presented to OPEC conference scheduled to open in Lagos in December, Dr al-'Utaybah said. We believe it is essential that the price structure should be corrected in favour of the Arab light crude, the UAE oil chief added.

The meeting also discussed [word indistinct] in the oil market, preservation of the current production ceiling (17.5 million barrels a day) and consequently the commitment of member states relating to their approved quotas. The meeting also reviewed market response to OPEC's plan for defending its 34 dollars per barrel benchmark price and means of ensuring [word indistinct] state for abiding by OPEC official price.

The market Monitoring Committee had also explored the situation to find out if it is now time to revise the production ceiling, Dr al-'Utaybah said. If an increase in the daily production was found appropriate, the monitoring committee will call for an extraordinary OPEC ministerial conference, otherwise it will continue its monthly sessions to check market developments, he added.

The committee may find it necessary to exert some diplomatic efforts and jointly visit some member states, Dr al-'Utaybah said, adding if found necessary the committee will meet kings and heads of state in those countries to defend OPEC's interests.

Asked to comment on oil policies adopted by members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Dr al-'Utaybah said those countries had always adopted similar policies and the emergence of the council led to more coordination. We are aspiring that relations between GCC member states in fields of oil and petrochemical industries will exceed the stage of coordination to the level of joint performance in both the domestic market and the international platform, the oil executive said.

In the Gulf region, we are still at the early stage of real cooperation in petroleum fields, the UAE oil minister told the newspaper, adding this stage does not at present exceed the search for formulas for the selection and implementation of joint projects.

We have been facing an oil glut since the beginning of the year which was caused by an increase of supply over demand, the minister said, adding in March OPEC adopted its renowned resolution to determine production rates.

Confirming that certain member states had failed to maintain OPEC's official price and abide by the agreed ceiling of production, Dr al-'Utaybah said the problem is being tackled at the organisation conferences. Through the monthly meetings of OPEC monitoring committee, we have been able to determine the volume of the off-limits. The problem, we must confess, is still existing and can only be solved when the market improves, a situation we hope to reach during the fourth quarter of this year, Dr. 'Utaybah added.

Asked to confirm or otherwise a Saudi report that the oil glut will vanish, Dr al-'Utaybah said this will depend on OPEC members and the extent of their commitment to the organisation's resolutions. (?We should) not be over optimistic over the oil glut and should never forget that earlier in the year, the oil market was at the brink of collapse, Dr al-'Utaybah added.

Oil surplus was the main cause of the crisis due to an increase in supply over a lowering demand. A sudden and severe drop in demand occured following the 1979 price increase from 12 to 14 dollars, the minister said. The increase led to the entry into the oil market of new producers who operated at maximum capacities and sold in disregard to OPEC official prices such as North Sea countries and Mexico.

OPEC's price increase also paved the way for alternative energy sources, particularly coal and nuclear energy to compete, he said.

YAR

SALIH GRANTS INTERVIEW ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF271710 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Report on interview with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by SABA' on the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution in San'a' on 26 September]

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, talked about various issues of interest to our Yemeni people including economic development and unity, and national issues of interest to the Arab nation during an interview with SABA' on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the immortal revolution.

The brother president lauded this occasion and said: It is appropriate for our people to celebrate at this time and to be happy for the achievements made in the course of these 20 years of revolution, because these achievements and projects are the results of the people's efforts. These projects must be publicized so that our people will know what has been accomplished and what have been the fruits of their efforts.

He noted the decision to cancel the military parade and said: This decision resulted from studying the Arab situation, particularly Lebanon, the Palestinian cause and the brutal attack inflicted on them by the Zionist enemy. The decision was also made as a result of our people's ties with the Palestinian Revolution and the leadership's sympathy with what is happening in Lebanon and the massacres perpetrated against its citizens, the elderly, women and children. He said: It saddens us that our weapons and all the artillery of our army should be on display while the Palestinian people are facing carnage and annihilation.

Regarding the great significance of the revolution monument erected on Liberation Square in San'a', the brother president said: The decision was made by the political leadership at the recommendation of the armed forces officers and other contributors to immortalize the revolution led by army officers and participated in by the mediators, scientists, educated and elderly and to construct the revolution monument on Liberation Square, because the first spark of the revolution began there. The first spark that begun our revolution lit the path of liberation and opened the doors for our people to overcome backwardness, illiteracy and diseases.

In reply to a question about the Consultative Council elections, the brother president said: These elections will take place in a free and direct way. They will be open to all the Yemeni people, and there are no rules to forbid any capable person from running, whether man or woman. Candidacy is open to all.

Regarding the role of national capital in carrying out development plans, the brother president said: The private sector carried out an important national duty in accomplishing projects of the 5-year plan. He said that some light and mixed industrial factories contributed in developing the construction field. The brother president called on the national capitalists to invest their money in heavy industries, which have good income prospects. He also called on Arab and foreign capital to invest in our country according to the special regulations on guaranteeing, facilitating and organizing investments, and he noted that a number of Arab capitalists are currently investing their money in many fields in Yemen and are respected and appreciated by all official and popular circles.

Regarding the role of Yemeni expatriates, the brother president expressed his appreciation to the expatriate brothers for their prominent national role in the first 5-year plan and their approval which aided the government in implementing the plan. He called on them to invest their money and utilize their expertise in the second 5-year plan.

The brother leader president affirmed the role of the cooperative movement in the development process and said: The cooperatives are represented by the general unions of the supreme cooperative associations for development which since their establishment have played a basic role in the implementation of the first 5-year plan and the carrying out of important services for the citizens. This could be seen in projects dealing with education, water services, roads and other areas. The cooperatives aided the government in implementing programs and projects. This was a show of the popular support for the government and the state. He noted that the government supplies the cooperative associations with facilities and materials to participate in the development process. They shoulder important responsibilities. He added: Although the government and its official networks are responsible for promoting development, the masses must be consulted before a decision is made, particularly decisions on development plans.

The brother president pointed out that the cooperative associations will move to the next stage -- after having ensured many of the necessities -- [word indistinct] agricultural production and industrialization in addition to developing the vocational associations in the areas.

On the results of petroleum explorations which are being undertaken by a number of the foreign companies in our country, the brother president said: Exploration is currently being conducted in the eastern and northeastern areas, that is, in Ma'rib and Al-Jawf. He pointed out that though initial information is encouraging, we cannot say that we will be able to extract petroleum. The brother president added that excavation operations for mineral resources like iron, steel, copper and zinc are also encouraging and that mining operations are presently underway in Ta'iz, Ma'rib and Sa'dah provinces, in addition to the work underway in an iron mine in Al'Bayda'.

Answering a question on the decision to issue the 60-day medal which is stamped with the date of the revolution, the brother president said: These 60 days were of great significance. They were days of outstanding heroism displayed by our people in the defense of the revolution and the republic. This resolution was adopted in accordance with the recommendation of the masses, the army and security offices and all the nationals and the faithful. Yemen [decided] to issue this medal to honor our people's representatives, whether they be in the army, in government, or scientists, Shayks, the educated and other categories. These 70 days [as heard] were a display of heroism by our people while San'a' was beseiged, so we must honor all those who participated in this fierce battle. We called on those who can write, to write history so that [future] generations will know the state of backwardness, ignorance and poverty our country and people experienced before the revolution, in addition to the achievements made by the revolution as a result of the huge sacrifices. We should write about the revolution, those who sacrified for it and those who struggled for it. Our country now has excellent prestige and this can be attributed to the revolution, the revolutionaries, those who defend it, and the Yemenis who preserve its procession.

Answering a question on Yemeni unity, the brother president noted: The joint ministerial committee of the two parts of Yemen will in November and the Yemeni council which includes the presidents of the parts [of Yemen] will meet early next year. He pointed out that among the most outstanding issues on the agenda is discussion of the draft constitution of the unified country in addition to means of having it subject to popular referendum in accordance with the agreements between the two parts of Yemen. He added that the ministerial committee will discuss in its meeting a number of joint projects and it will coordinate a number of domestic and foreign stances. He lauded the coordination reached between the leadership of the two parts of Yemen which is based on mutual confidence. He said that this confidence has never been witnessed by Yemen before, besides which the relationship between the two parts are excellent and are firmer and stronger than at any time before, despite those who cast doubt.

Answering a question on the results of the Fes resolutions, the brother leader president said: Arab effort is needed in order to implement them, particularly those dealing with the Palestinian issue. He also referred to the role played by the two parts of Yemen in making this summit successful. He added that they are currently playing a positive role in the service of the Palestinians. He announced that the visit of the struggling Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to the YAR will take place after the 'Id al-Adha and that their talks will focus on all important issues in regard to Yemen, the Palestinian Revolution and the Arab nation.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON POINTS 'ALI, HABIB TO DISCUSS

NC282245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 28 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports that Kamal Hasan 'Ali [deputy prime minister and foreign minister] will ask Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's envoy, who is charged with dealing with the Lebanese crisis, to clarify a number of points related to Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the U.S. administration's attitude toward its completion when they meet on Thursday.

Quoting an official Egyptian source in Wednesday's edition, the paper explains that these points are summed up as follows:

1. The manner, date and arrangements for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all of Beirut and the U.S. role in implementing this.
2. The implementation of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon -- its date and the preparations for completing it.
3. Discussions of the steps for the withdrawal of the other foreign forces, taking into consideration that the Israeli withdrawal is the basis for the discussion and the most important issue.
4. The manner of avoiding new confrontations and the transfer of authority to the legitimate Lebanese Government. [sentence as received]
5. The results of Philip Habib's discussions in Israel, Amman and Damascus.

The paper adds that discussion between the Egyptian and the U.S. sides will concentrate on the complete U.S. visualization of the peace march based on implementing the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and its relationship to the important role of the Palestinian issue.

It is expected that Philip Habib will leave for Israel when he concludes his discussions in Cairo tomorrow, [as received] as this would come within the framework of his mission in the region.

BUTRUS GHALI'S UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

JN281820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 28 Sep (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt cannot accept Israel's rash, aggressive and irresponsible policy toward the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Dr Ghali stressed that Israel has to understand that Egypt cannot allow the Palestinian cause of people to be mutilated and that Egypt rejects Israel's crimes in Lebanon and those against the Palestinians in form and content.

In a speech he delivered at the 37th UN General Assembly session, Dr. Butrus Ghali called on Israel to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of other countries in the same manner it wants other countries to respect its own. He held Israel fully responsible in this respect.

Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt spares no effort in attaining peace in the world at large, and more specifically in the Middle East, stressing that Egypt dismisses no initiative whose objective is the reactivation of stands and the achievement of a just solution and a peaceful settlement.

The following is the text of Dr Butrus Ghali's speech at the UN General Assembly:

Mr President, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on your election as president of the 37th UN General Assembly session. My congratulations to you on behalf of the Egyptian people and government, who send their greetings to the great Hungarian people whom you represent. I ask you to convey to your friendly government sentiments of cordiality that we have for your country.

At the same time, I would like to congratulate Ambassador 'Ismat Kitani, the president of the 36th UN General Assembly session, for the efficiency with which he administered the activities of the session.

Mr President, in your valuable speech at the opening of this session, you closed a page of history that contained the events of a whole year since our meeting of last year. These events were truly momentous and shrouded the international arena with pessimism generated by the extreme dangers caused by them, whether they pertained to the issues of war and peace or to the issues of backwardness and development.

For the past 2 years, while problems were accumulating and dangers were increasing, Egypt has been of the opinion that the situation called for a serious stand. Perhaps you recall that, in its speech at the 35th UN General Assembly session, Egypt stated that the challenges facing the UN Charter and the international system had created a serious state of political anarchy and that, in our opinion, the time had come to make an objective reassessment of the contemporary political system, particularly of the role of the existing international slogans, and that the Egyptian Government proposed the convocation of a special session in the near future for the discussion of this issue in all its aspects.

Therefore, the Egyptian Government renews its proposal to convene a UN General Assembly session to discuss and reassess the entire situation, particularly the UN role.

Mr President, as a nonaligned and non-nuclear country, Egypt has an unswerving stand on disarmament and is eager to safeguard international security and development. Egypt's stand is based on the need to fully support and effectively participate in all efforts and all measures to achieve complete disarmament under effective international supervision.

The second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was of special importance because the peace-loving peoples in the world had pinned hopes on this session. However, its failure in reaching a comprehensive agreement on disarmament in accordance with a definite timetable and definite measures for halting the arms race — nuclear and conventional -- has deprived the international community of an appropriate opportunity to proceed in a constructive manner toward the achievement of the objectives of disarmament and toward a world that will enjoy stability.

Egypt will not hesitate to do its utmost in contributing its share toward realizing peace in the world in general and in the Middle East in particular. This has prompted it to adopt the idea of establishing a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East and to work for its realization over the past 8 years through the first UN General Assembly committee [as received]. Declaring the Middle East an area free of nuclear weapons constitutes a basic element in removing tension and instability from the region. To carry out such a declaration, suitable and effective measures should be adopted to define the best means of achieving this objective. Egypt has already proposed that the UN secretary general should send a special envoy to the parties concerned in this region to sound them out on means to implement this idea and establish the zone. We are still of the view that this proposal is an important step toward establishing such a zone.

We believe the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East would necessarily lead to strengthening the security of the Mediterranean and African areas. It is a necessary link with the declaration to denuclearize Africa and to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

More than a year after its signing of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, Egypt now reiterates its position and adherence to work for realizing an international commitment to this treaty. This stems from Egypt's conviction that this treaty will help establish a system to prevent nuclear proliferation and ensure the rights of states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In this regard, we strongly support the insistence of the nonaligned states on obtaining guarantees to protect the security of the non-nuclear states. The nuclear states should assure the non-nuclear states that they will not use nuclear weapons against them.

Stemming from the principle of African unity, and in order to preserve the effectiveness of the OAU, Egypt has taken an irrevocable position: that any dispute regardless of size or dimensions can be solved in a counciliatory manner within an African framework. We are certain that Africa is capable of exercising wisdom and of overcoming the dispute over the Western Sahara issue, which has been preeminent since last February and had led to freezing OAU activities at a time when we feel Africa needs collective and coordinated work through the OAU.

Foremost among Africa's problems is the situation in the south where South Africa is still challenging the international community and implementing its racist policy of apartheid, which is condemned by humanity everywhere regardless of religion, conviction, philosophy and law. Egypt strongly supports all international resolutions calling for sanctions against South Africa until it desists from its policies, which violate the elementary principles of human rights, and calls on the various states to take part in the effective implementation of these resolutions.

The Egyptian Government and people reiterate their full support for the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and for their struggle to realize genuine independence in accordance with the principles and objectives approved by the international community.

Mr President, I cannot talk about Africa and its events without touching on one of the most serious problems in the history of the continent, the problem of the Western Sahara, whose consequences threaten to cause internal dissension in the OAU.

The resolutions of the African heads of state in Nairobi in this regard, and subsequent resolutions of the implementation committee stemming from the Nairobi conference, laid a sound basis for settling this issue peacefully, in accordance with the right of self-determination that brings about stability to the region. Yet there were some negative developments that attempted to impose something not unanimously accepted, accordingly, creating a dangerous situation jeopardizing not only Africa but its entire political life as well.

As we appeal to the fraternal states that are parties to the problems now being discussed at the OAU, to solve their disputes peacefully and to avert the use of force, we find it is still our duty to ask all the parties concerned to abide by the OAU Charter, which stipulates noninterference in the internal affairs of the member states, and to preserve the member states, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their people.

As a founder-state of the Nonaligned Movement and one that believes in the movement's principles and objectives, and as it continues to bolster and defend the movement's stands, Egypt strongly proclaims that there is no other alternative for the nonalignment policy. Egypt sees that this movement is the only way to protect the security and safety of the Third World countries from policies of polarization, power blocs and alliances. This movement is the only deterrent power to the policies of hegemony, expansion and monopolization. It is really a happy coincidence that this session coincides with the Nonaligned Movement's 21st anniversary.

I would here like to applaud the efforts exerted recently to perserve the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and to prevent the division of the movement caused by the insistence of some member-states on transferring the venue of the seventh summit conference from Baghdad. As we appreciate the Iraqi Government's constructive stand on changing the venue of the conference and congratulate the Indian Government for its agreeing to host the conference with the course the movement has adopted since its foundation to express the free will to revolt against all forms of hegemony, to persist in restoring the peoples' rights and to establish a world governed by love, equality and real freedom.

The world has in the past few months witnessed grave events in the Middle East, a region still suffering under the threat of war and devastation. Despite all the pain, the region has not given up hope of achieving a just settlement that takes into consideration the rights of all parties concerned, without exception.

Egypt, which is shouldering a special responsibility in the region, was in the front ranks of the fighters when war was the sole method of tackling the situation, and is now in the front seats of the negotiators, since there is a chance for negotiations. This Egypt can never accept a situation in which one party to the conflict tries to control the region and, accordingly, spreads war, devastation, aggression and occupation over the entire region. Egypt cannot accept Israel's aggression against Iraq, its annexation of the Golan and its occupation of Lebanon. Egypt cannot accept Israel's rash, aggressive and irresponsible policy toward the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Israel must understand that Egypt cannot accept that the Palestinain cause or people be mutilated and it rejects Israel's crime in Lebanon and that committed against the Palestinians in form and content.

If Israel demands that its sovereignty, territorial integrity and security be respected, then it must respect other states' sovereignty, territorial integrity and security. If Israel seeks to see its rights and those of its people for existence and life respected, then it must respect the Palestinian people's right to life and existence. Israel has no right whatever to discriminate against the rights of any people.

Let this be completely understood by the Israeli leaders. We hold Israel fully responsible in this regard because Israel is committed to, and governed by international law, the UN Security Council's resolutions and the Egyptian-Israeli agreements. Therefore, Israel must respect the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and most of all their right to life, existence and self-determination.

If Israel does not understand this, or does not want to understand it, it is violating international legitimacy and it rejecting the [UN] Charter, international law and the principles of the peace agreements.

As for Israel's claims to security, we frankly say Israeli security claims are no longer logical or understood. Israeli security lies in one term: A just peace. Neither huge amounts of weapons, money, maneuvers, invasions and settlements nor manpower can guarantee Israel's security. Peace is the framework of security for everybody, provided justice pertains to all those concerned. This is the only course leading to security and stability.

When Egypt initiated the peace process by President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, it had the following objectives:

1. Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's existence and their legitimate rights.
2. Israel's acceptance of the principle of negotiation with the Palestinian people's representatives.
3. Free elections for a Palestinian authority that will assume power in all the Palestinian occupied territories as a transitional arrangement.
4. Removal of the Israeli military and civilian administration from the occupied territories to be accompanied by the beginning of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation and the withdrawal of the remining forces to determined points and camps during the transitional period.
5. Negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian sides on the final status of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. In other words, this means annexation and imposition of sovereignty, which Israel is carrying out unilaterally, are rejected.
6. In the final stage, the Palestinian people will inevitably exercise their right of self-determination, including the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state or any status this people finds suitable.

As you all know, Egypt started negotiations with Israel with the full participation of the United States for the purpose of establishing a transitional regime that would help in achieving these legitimate objectives.

Egypt started these negotiations with good intentions hoping that peace would soon be achieved and believing that Israel would proceed on the path we have adopted with an open mind and cooperate with us on achieving a comprehensive peace. Israel, however, deliberately began establishing settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories in an attempt to put its hands on the lands in the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza. Then Israel annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and persistently carried out other measures that do not aid the attempts to build the confidence required for the establishment of a comprehensive peace. This led to the suspension of talks more than once.

After the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian lands on 26 April 1982, we again became hopeful that Israel would this time be serious in continuing the peace process. Israel, however, persevered in its intransigence and pursued a policy that no logical person could have accepted. Israel then carried out its destructive aggression against Lebanon, sweeping away Lebanese sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Lebanese people's political and human rights. This aggression also had as its objective the liquidation of the Palestinian people's national political rights and the paralyzation of their struggle under the PLO.

As a result of all this, the joint French-Egyptian draft resolution was formulated and submitted to the UN Security Council last July. This draft resolution covered two aspects: The first was on the need to safeguard Lebanon's right to sovereignty and political independence, and the second was the protection of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and support for these rights against the armed Israeli invasion.

Egypt and France strongly and firmly stand by this initiative. We are completely committed to its contents because we believe its provisions are based on international law and the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and UN resolutions.

While announcing this, Egypt also announces that, proceeding from the agreement that was reached between France and ourselves at the highest level, we are postponing the discussion of this initiative at the present time, given that several positive developments have taken place and that we are waiting for the results they may achieve. In this respect, we would like to welcome the statement by the UN in the Security Council on 30 June 1982.

Mr President, the first of these developments is President Reagan's initiative of September 1. It is an initiative that reflects a praiseworthy U.S. stand and a sound assessment of the situation in the Middle East. This has motivated the United States to adopt a decisive stance on the dangerous developments resulting from the Israeli policy in Beirut in particular and in Lebanon in general as well as its view of the Palestinian cause and the entire Middle East region.

As we welcome this initiative, we announce that is contains numerous positive factors, and we wee in it a new important development on the path of achieving a just settlement of the Palestinian problem as well as a comprehensive and just settlement [in the region]. However, we have certain remarks regarding some points in the initiative and we hope the U.S. administration will take them into consideration, particularly since it will have the chance to do so when it discusses the initiative with the parties concerned. What counts in the end is the continuity and implementation of the initiative as soon as possible, lest events supercede it or maneuvers, such as the one we witnessed recently, affect it.

Therefore, we ask the Israeli Government to reconsider its stand rejecting President Reagan's initiative and to reenter the framework of international legitimacy by halting the construction of settlements and ending its policies of annexation by dealing with the residents in the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip according to the rules of the Geneva Convention, and by looking forward with an open mind that may enable Israel to accept the U.S. appeal, which came from the highest level of responsibility.

At the same time, we ask the PLO to reassess the multifaceted current situation, to consider our proposal for a timely and mutual recognition with the other parties concerned, and to confirm its recognition of all UN resolutions on the Palestinian cause to facilitate the requested dialogue with the United States -- thus enabling the PLO to start a dialogue with the influential parties concerned with the situation and enabling the U.S. initiative to contact and include all parties concerned on an equal basis.

In this regard, we welcome PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's statement of accepting all UN resolutions on the Palestinian cause. We see in this statement a step on a sound course. Such a step is certainly worthy of praise and encouragement and reflects a correct understanding of the realities and requirements of the situation.

The other development is that the Arab summit conference in Fes on 8 September unanimously endorsed another peace plan that differs in one or two articles from this [U.S.] plan. However, the positiveness of the Arab peace plan cannot be ignored. We must not ignore the political significance of the identical opinions of the Arab heads of states in Fes. For the Arab world met in Fes and made its statement in a clear, loud voice in favor of a comprehensive peace based on justice. This leaves no place for doubt that the Arab states are prepared to proceed on the path of negotiations to attain a peaceful settlement based on mutual recognition.

These are the main points of the Fes resolutions which, in turn, constitute an acceptable minimum, but they need implementary measures and transitional stages that may enable us, through other proposed initiatives, to translate these resolutions in a practical, just and acceptable manner.

In this regard, I would like to reiterate that Egypt rules out no initiative intended to activate the situation and attain a just and peaceful settlement. I recall here the European, Romanian and USSR initiatives as well as the ideas of the UN secretary general.

Talking about the Arab summit conference in Fes leads to talking about Egyptian-Arab relations. Egypt, Mr President, is an Arab state in form and content, present and future. Egypt's Arabism is genuine and cannot be cancelled by a resolution or restored by another resolution. Egypt's Arabism is too strong and lofty to be slandered by a state or regime or by some states or regimes. Egypt's Arabism has been deeply rooted for 14 centuries and will be forever.

Yes. We did disagree with a number of our brothers and maybe we still disagree on several issues. Yet, we call upon the Arab states to stand as one man in the face of the dangerous challenges confronting the Arab nation in the present stage. Egypt will continue to work to attain this objective. We are confident that in the end Arab solidarity will overcome the existing differences and disputes.

I have spoken in detail about the Middle East situation and the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the Middle East issue. Before I conclude, I would like to speak briefly about two current issues. One of these issues is the deteriorating Lebanese situation. The situation there is fraught with danger and is very explosive. Its bad effects will affect not only Lebanon but neighboring countries. Egypt rejects the view that the continuation of Israeli occupation is necessary or is a protective measure for anyone. The Israeli presence in Lebanon is a foreign military presence that is the result of an invasion. This presence will remain the main cause for further deterioration in the situation. We are still of the view that the key to a solution lies in Israel's complete withdrawal from all Lebanese territory to the internationally recognized borders. All foregin forces should withdraw from Lebanon but the withdrawal of the Israeli forces must not be conditional or subject to the withdrawal of others. Israel must understand that its concept of the Middle East situation is wrong and its understanding of the Lebanese situation is superficial and based on vanity rather than on reality. Its presence in Lebanon will not lead to stability but to destruction and collapse. If that is what Israel wants, it has already achieved destruction and collapse. Israel, however, will not escape the effects of this destruction if wise Israelis do not take action before it is too late.

We demand the United States, the superpower that controls a great number of factors in the area and that grants Israel the means of its strength and even the means of life, should work at deterring Israel as soon as possible and do what President Eisenhower did in 1957. Israel violated its commitments and guarantees as laid out in the agreement reached to evacuate the PLO forces from Beirut.

Israel occupied West Beirut and occupied the Palestinian refugee camps in Sabra and Shatila where it unleased against them its terror and agents, its traitors, killers and criminals, in order to slaughter old men, women and children under the protection of the Israeli armed forces. It was one of the most shameful Israeli days.

The basic remedy to the Lebanese problem must be based on respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and Arabism. It must be based on the unity of its people and state and on the preservation of the rights of all those living in it. The Lebanese people must be equal and must coexist and cooperate among themselves. At the same time, we call on the Lebanese brothers, regardless of their religion, views aspirations, to place the unity of their people and state above all other considerations and to stand as one man in the face of this difficult crisis in order to end the trouble and restore to Lebanon its pride and brightness. We wish the new president, Amin al-Jumayyil, success in his difficult task. We hope his election will be a step toward stability, independence and the termination of occupation.

While all this is taking place in the heart of the Arab homeland, a war that has been raging for years between Iraq and Iran on the eastern front of this homeland is posing a grave threat to the stability, development, resources and prosperity of this homeland. Recent reports have dealt with the latest developments of recurrent Iranian attacks against Iraqi territory and have also confirmed Iran's rejection of all efforts for a settlement, peace mediations and insistence on continuing the war. Since Iraq has withdrawn, or has announced its readiness to fully withdraw from Iranian territories, and has stated its readiness to accept mediations and peace efforts, we call on the Iranian Government to work for peace and to retract any demands that may fan the fire and make the situation deteriorate.

Out of faith in its Arab affiliation, its concern to protect the soil of its nation and confident that Iraq accepts all peace initiatives, Egypt states that it will stand by Iraq in defense of its territory and people.

Egypt firmly believes in peace and completely abides by it, despite that many obstacles are in the way of a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. Egypt will not despair and will not lose its determination. It will pursue its steadfastness for the attainment of peace based on justice because this alone will be a permanent peace.

Egypt's commitment to peace goes beyond the Middle East and extends to the world at large. Egypt's stand toward the various issues facing the world is based on one constant principle. We advocate the settlement of all disputes by peaceful means, through dialogue and negotiations, respect for international legitimacy and the principles of the UN Charter.

Although there are many reasons for pessimism and anxiety in our world today, we pin high hopes on the world of tomorrow. We aspire to a world with no wars or tensions, a world without violence or aggression, a world without hunger or poverty, a world that does not know how to violate laws or human rights. These are our hopes, and our joint efforts can transform these hopes into realities and can contribute in securing a better world for our children and future generations. God's blessings be with you.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 851

JN241530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Armed Forces have inflicted losses in men and materiel on the Iranian forces, killing five in the northern sector and three east of Basra. Communique No 851 issued today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command says that th[illegible] Iraqi forces destroyed an excavator, an observation post and a hardware stockpi[illegible]. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 851 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of Iraq's dignity and sovereignty and to keep its land pure, our heroic forces continued their military activities in the operational theater last night and today, with the following results:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our forward units in the northern operational sector. Our units pounded the enemy concentration, killing five and destroying one excavator and one observation post.
2. Three were killed and one hardware destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 September 1982.

Communique No 852

JN251620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Communique No 852 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious armed forces of Baddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued their activities in the operational theater against the spiteful Iranian regime last night and today, with the following results:

1. An emeny troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units in the central operational sector. Our units pounded the enemy troops, killing 23.
2. Three were killed and one tank and one vehicle destroyed in the northern operational sector.
3. One vehicle, one excavator and one hardware stockpile were destroyed east of Basra.
4. Today, the Khomeyni clique, shelled Khanaqin with artillery causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 September 1982

Communique No 853

JN261615 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Communique No 853 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of Iraq's security and the dignity of its sons and out of their faith in the principles of sovereignty and independence, the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces continued their activities against the grudge-bearing Iranian regime and its defeated troops last night and today, with the following results:

1. One of our units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite our positions in the central operational sector. Our unit hit the enemy, killing two and injuring others.
2. Two 106-mm guns, one hardware stockpile and two personnel and weapon emplacements were destroyed east of Basra.
3. One was killed in the (Shib) region.
4. The treacherous Khomeyni clique this morning used artillery to shell Basra and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 September 1982

Communique No 854

JN271614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Sep (INA) — Our armed forces continued to confront the enemy forces and to inflict losses on them. A military communique issued this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that one of our forward units east of Basra hit an enemy concentration opposite its positions, killing four, injuring others and destroying three troop positions and three hardware stockpiles. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 854 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces -- which have fought the suspect Iranian regime's forces for more than 2 years and have proved through their ground, naval and air formations, that they are capable of defending Iraq's sovereignty, independence and security -- will remain, with God's help and that of its high-aspiring glorious sons, confident of confronting and defeating any new Iranian aggression of scoring victory over the aggressors and of inflicting crushing and final defeat on them.

The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

1. One of our forward units sighted an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra. Our unit hit the enemy, killing four, injuring others and destroying three troop positions and three hardware stockpiles.

2. One vehicle was destroyed in the northern operation sector.

3. The ruling clique in Iran today shelled with artillery the subdistricts of Zurbatiyah, Al-Mundhiriyah and Ash-Shihabi in Al-Kut and Khanaqin, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 September 1982

HAMMADI INTERVIEWED ON WAR, SYRIA, NONALIGNED

JN261013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated that the results of the Arab League council emergency session in Tunis last Thursday were good. He added that what had been agreed on did not conform to our aspirations but that, from a practical point of view, this was all that could be achieved. Iraq is not with those who want all or nothing. We are dutybound to work for the possible. This is better than achieving nothing.

In an interview with ATH-THAWRAH today, Dr Hammadi added that, during the Arab League council session, the Arab countries took care to take measures that express their denunciation of the massacres in Lebanon and hold the United States responsible for what happened there.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Iraq continues to remain committed to joint Arab action and to strengthening the Arab League's role.

Dr Hammadi emphasized that if Iran carries out a new aggression against Iraq's borders, the latter will hold contacts with the fraternal Arab countries to implement the resolution that was adopted by the Fes summit.

He said that Iraq does not expect all the Arab countries to implement this resolution but added that the vast majority will abide by and implement the resolution. Dr Hammadi said that Iraq will decide on the required measures and their nature. Consultations will be held with the other Arab countries on these measures, which will be effective.

Dr Hammadi said that the Syrian regime's deviation from Arab unanimity stems from this regime's selfish interests. This regionalist behavior gratifies the regionalist inclinations that some have and creates unhealthy aspects in the joint Arab action.

Dr Hammadi recalled that the Syrian regime, which approved the Amman summit resolutions, had not abided by the provisions of the Arab economic strategy document, which called for dissociation of Arab economic action from political differences among Arab countries. He said the Syrian regime had closed its borders with Iraq and suspended the flow of Iraqi oil through its territories despite the existence of an agreement between the two countries. He added that the Syrian regime does not hesitate to offer assistance to Iran while Iraq is waging a war against Iran.

Dr Hammadi stated that Iraq had expressed its readiness to settle its differences with Syria on clear bases. The Syrian Government, however, objected to the clause on the Iraqi-Iranian war after the summit concluded its meetings. He said that Syria had communicated to Iran the details of what took place at the summit conference. This violates laws and customs, stems from the exigencies of narrowminded tactics and is not in the Arab nation's supreme interests.

Dr Hammadi said that the military situation with Iran is in Iraq's favor and that Iraq continues to have the initiative, particularly in the sphere of air and naval activities. He added that Iran is very well aware of Iraq's defense capabilities on the borders and that the losses it had sustained in the wake of the failure of the five attacks against Iraq had been far greater than what had been previously announced. He said the vast majority of the countries in the world are sympathetic to Iraq's cause.

In reply to a question on the resolutions adopted by the Fes summit, Dr Hammadi said that the summit achieved a united Arab stand based on plans for peace that will secure the Palestinian Arab people's rights. He emphasized that the Fes summit was successful and positive in respect to Arab relations or the relations of the Arabs with the world.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that Iraq supports the return of Egypt to the Arab fold because Egypt's place should be within the Arab nation, not outside it. He stressed the need to define the bases according to which Egypt would return to the Arab group. He added: We also must define what Egypt should do to facilitate its return to the Arab fold.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq does not say that Egypt must return to the Arab fold without doing anything and that Iraq also does not say that Egypt must not return to the Arab fold no matter what it does toward this end. Each of the two stands are erroneous. Egypt's return to the Arab fold has become a necessity for many reasons, most important of which is that it is an important part of the Arab nation.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Iraq is determined to offer sacrifices to avert any setbacks by the Nonaligned Movement. He expressed the belief that what took place concerning the date and venue of the nonaligned summit had not been a defeat but compelled Iraq to act wisely to safeguard the movement. Dr Hammadi said that certain countries should not have been influenced by the Iranian blackmail and that they were dutybound to defend the just cause. It is not permissible for any country to blackmail the movement for its own interests or to threaten the movement as is the case with Iran. He stressed that Iraq had sustained material losses as a result of the change in the nonaligned summit venue to safeguard the summit and the Nonaligned Movement.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO DER SPIEGEL

DW281125 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Sep 82 pp 143-148

[Interview with King Husayn by editors Adel S. Elias and Dieter Wild in the royal palace in Amman -- date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Your Majesty, the massacre of Beirut has shocked the world. Israel is coresponsible for the bloody act because its army let the killers into the camps. The Israelis say Arabs once again killed other Arabs....

Husayn: Arabs kill Arabs, Germans kill Germans -- this probably belongs to the sad chapter of every people's history. In Beirut, however, an aggressive outside power was involved using force in a way unprecedented in the world -- that's how it should be assessed.

SPIEGEL: What do you feel?

Husayn: We are disgusted and deeply disappointed that such a massacre could be committed in our time.

SPIEGEL: How, do you think, it happened.

Husayn: Regrettably, I must connect this with the past. In the early history of this Middle East tragedy a similar crime was committed in a smaller dimension, in the Palestinian village of Dayr Yasin in the Jordan West Bank. Unfortunately, the same man who was responsible for that crime is in power today in Israel.

SPIEGEL: Menahem Begin, at the time head of the terror organization "Irgun."

Husayn: The man who today is responsible for the so-called Israeli Defense Forces also began his career and founded his reputation with a similar deed in the village of Qibya in the Jordan West Bank.

SPIEGEL: Ari'el Sharon, at the time a Jewish front officer.

Husayn: In both cases, men, women and children were killed or mutilated at random. Now Beirut, with this dimension: I believe the killings had the same goal. We know from history that Dayr Yasin had also been planned several years earlier with the aim of making people leave their houses and land.

SPIEGEL: Many Arabs hold the United States coresponsible for the Beirut bloodbath because it didn't prevent it. Is this your opinion?

Husayn: I don't know whether the Americans could have prevented it, but they shouldn't have given the Palestinians any guarantees upon their departure, because they should have foreseen that Israel would behave that way.

SPIEGEL: The tragedy in Beirut happened after promising diplomatic developments had just begun in the Middle East. U.S. President Reagan had announced his peace plan and the Arab summit in Fes adopted its eight-point resolution. They stated that some of Reagan's points apparently could be recognized by them, while they objective to others. What do you consider as being positive?

Husayn: In Fes a consensus among the Arabs came about, and this alone seems to me to be a great success.

SPIEGEL: What consensus do you see here?

Husayn: The Arab League, consisting of so many nations whose members have different philosophies and are subject to different political influences, has found a consensus on the bases of peace in the Middle East. In it even the issues of the holy places in Jerusalem and the right of the followers of the three great monotheistic religions to access to them are broached. In it the Arab rights of sovereignty to the Arab quarters of the city are also mentioned — however, in connection with peace.

SPIEGEL: Was it difficult for the Arabs to reach agreement on that?

Husayn: The Arab position was achieved in many months, if not years, of hard work. By the way, it should not in any case be viewed as a response to the American stand.

SPIEGEL: There obviously are great differences between Reagan's peace plan and the charter of Fes.

Husayn: Some points in the Reagan plan are new, others are worth being clarified in a dialogue to give the United States an opportunity to play the outstanding role it can play in the peace process.

SPIEGEL: Do you think a compromise between the Reagan plan and the Fes resolution is possible? Is there a scope for political negotiations?

Husayn: The Arab position does not allow for a scope for negotiation. It is both a minimum and maximum position, the only one that could be reached.

SPIEGEL: Where do you then see the prospects of agreement?

Husayn: Well, the danger to international peace is much greater here than anywhere else in the world.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean that the two superpowers should try to act jointly in the Middle East in the future?

Husayn: There is the experience of 1956 when an explosion took place here. At the time the United States and the Soviet Union were in much better agreement on the necessary steps, and the success was obvious: Israel withdrew from the territories occupied by it, and the United States' two most important allies withdrew from the region.

SPIEGEL: Thereafter, however, the agreement between the two superpowers was over.

Husayn: Thereafter, Israel brought influence to bear on America, pointing out its opinion to the American public. After 1967, the just and lasting peace that has been worked for over such a long time was not achieved. Seen in this light, I consider Reagan's initiative as very courageous and clear. I hope therefore that the American position will develop so far that we all will be able to work with it.

SPIEGEL: Somebody else also came out with a Middle East peace plan: Soviet party chief Brezhnev. His six-point program seems to be closer to the Fes resolution than Reagan's proposals. Will the Soviet Union thus return to the Middle East scenario as a political factor?

Husayn: UN Resolution 242 is the basis of the American plan, regardless of what you think of it. Resolution 242 is the basis of the European Middle East position and also the basis of the Soviet plan.

SPIEGEL: According to this, it ought to be easy to coordinate all of them. Which one of the three Middle East plans would you prefer?

Husayn: If in this situation the American peace initiative should be rejected, hardly another opportunity would come up or another government have the courage to stand up and show what the bases for peace should be like.

SPIEGEL: So you are content with the American plan?

Husayn: It has positive as well as unclear and negative points. It ought to be developed. We welcome it as a courageous and fresh step. We will try to depict it as such in the coming talks.

SPIEGEL: There are also some unclear matters regarding the Fes resolution. Naturally, we can well imagine that it was hard for several Arab hardliners to agree to point 7, which amounts to indirect recognition of Israel. Syrian Ministers Khaddam and Iskandar stated promptly vis-a-vis Iran and Libya that point 7 does not contain recognition of Israel. Recognition or not, what was really decided in Fes?

Husayn: The right of all states of this region to live in peace and security was recognized. Besides, this is our standpoint since Jordan has recognized Resolution 242 which we helped formulate. The Fes summit made it clear what Israel has to expect from the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: There are some Fes points, however, that Israel will never accept. Why didn't the Arabs make a really courageous step, let us say in the direction President as-Sadat indicated?

Husayn: You speak of past events which, in my opinion, did not solve the problems. I have always criticized these events -- not because of what was achieved (which was a minimum), but because of what was not achieved.

SPIEGEL: So it would not be important to get Arab land back from Israel?

Husayn: The important problems are the occupied Jordan West Bank, Gaza, Jerusalem and the right of the Palestinians to get back the land to which they are entitled.

SPIEGEL: You know that politics is not always a matter of rights but also of facts. It is a fact that the Arabs are under a certain time pressure: As long as they refuse to have talks with Israel, Israel will continue its expansion, always setting up new settlements on your territory. There are now 109 of them. What do you want to do about it?

Husayn: Did Egypt's talks with Israel stop the Israeli settlement action? Didn't the American approach to the settlement issue always give the Israelis new reason to build more and more settlements? Every time the United States brought up the problem of settlements, which are illegal, the Israelis responded with new settlements.

SPIEGEL: Certainly, But after all As-Sadat got his land back. You did not. The Egyptians succeeded, after all, in dissolving the Israeli positions in the Sinai and that with an arrangement with a man like Begin.

Husayn: The Sinai, however, was the easiest problem, the least difficult of the whole case.

SPIEGEL: Did you think a man of Begin's character would ever withdraw from the Sinai? Did you think so before he did it?

Husayn: Why shouldn't he have done it?

SPIEGEL: It was not particularly popular for his government to throw the Jewish settlers out of Yamit.

Husayn: It may not have been popular for his government, but the situation we are facing here is much more unpleasant.

SPIEGEL: You just made a surprising suggestion regarding the implementation of those rights: Jordan and a Palestinian state should form a confederation. Thus, the "Jordanian option" would be on the table again.

Husayn: No, my proposal doesn't indicate that at all. It says only that there are many historic and current ties and connections between Jordan and Palestine. They survived and even became stronger. They existed prior to 1949, when Jordan and Palestine were united. They existed after 1967, lasting up to the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat....

SPIEGEL: At which responsibility for the Palestinians was withdrawn from Jordan and assigned to the PLO....

Husayn: They also continued after Rabat -- they will continue like life itself. The people here and there are one family. Therefore, the relationship between Jordan and Palestine concerns above all the Jordanians and the Palestinians, much more even than the Arabs or other peoples in the world.

SPIEGEL: Does the PLO agree to this view?

Husayn: Both sides, including even the PLO, suggested that we should start talks on a framework regarding the needs of the future. We welcome that the time has come when such developments hopefully are possible. We are really fed up with attempts aimed at diverting from the unity that existed and still exists between Jordan and Palestine.

SPIEGEL: What does that mean for political reality?

Husayn: We can lay the basis and inform the world about the form Jordanian-Palestinian relations can assume within a confederation. In order to overcome any doubt about the legitimacy and strength of our unity, our project must be submitted to a referendum, naturally only if the circumstances permit this. This is an internal Jordanian-Palestinian problem.

SPIEGEL: Will this confederation have a joint government and a joint military command?

Husayn: I can only explain the theory now. Both states will form a confederation, with each having its own responsibility and identity. This could become a good example for other Arab states to follow in their relations.

SPIEGEL: Isn't it somewhat strange to build a confederation between Jordan and another statehood whose citizens also are Jordanians and have Jordanian passports?

Husayn: What you obviously view as a contradiction was part of our constitution following our union and was in no way harmful.

SPIEGEL: It's surprising, however, that this idea of a confederation appears in Reagan's peace plan as well as in your proposals but not in the Fes resolution. Therefore, you are closer to Reagan than to Fes.

Husayn: No, I don't think so. The Fes summit had no objection to a confederation of Jordan and Palestine, as you know. This would not have been accepted by the Jordanians or Palestinians. In fact, we don't follow any recommendations from outside this region on this aspect of our relations.

SPIEGEL: But it is easy to imagine the feelings of the PLO leaders when they learned from you that the PLO was just a "transitional phenomenon" and would disappear as a liberation movement once a Palestinian statehood was set up.

Husayn: Why should the PLO leaders be unhappy about it?

SPIEGEL: Just imagine: Immediately after the Fes summit which again recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people you say that this PLO is a "transitional phenomenon."

Husayn: That's quite clear: "PLO" stands for Palestine Liberation Organization. Once Palestine is liberated, the PLO by definition will have to change into something else, something that hopefully meets the hopes of the Palestinian people. It will remain the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and hopefully will always be able to act without pressure.

SPIEGEL: You promised Jordan would help the Palestinians implement their "legitimate rights in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza." The PLO, however, time and again demands these rights for all of Palestine, including Israel. In this respect you differ from the PLO.

Husayn: We should refer to the Fes article that talks about the "territories occupied in 1967" -- they are the Jordan West Bank and Gaza.

SPIEGEL: An American Middle East diplomat said on the present situation: "If King Husayn were now prepared to hold talks with Israel, enormous pressure would be brought to bear on Begin." Do you think this view is totally wrong? Will you continue to reject talks with Israel?

Husayn: It is my duty of honor to observe the agreements into which my country and I have entered. I mean the 1974 Rabat agreement. It is my and my country's role to help the Palestinians restore their rights in the occupied territories, meaning, in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza. As long as and if the stance of the Palestinians and the Arab world on this matter does not change, I am unable to do more than this role permits.

SPIEGEL: Israel meanwhile has announced its own -- very strange -- "Jordanian option": General Sharon repeatedly stated that the founding of a Palestinian state was unnecessary because such a state already existed: Jordan, with its 65 percent Palestinian population. What did you think when you heard Sharon say that? Did you consider it an offense to your country and its royal family?

Husayn: It didn't come as a surprise from men like Sharon or Begin. However, it is not in accordance with the facts. This country is no empty land, it is Jordan. The Palestinians have legitimate rights to their land, Palestine. This has been recognized in the only legal basis that exists for the founding of Israel: the 1947 UN partition plan on the setting up of a Palestinian and a Jewish state on the soil of the then British mandate territory.

SPIEGEL: Is talking -- or not talking -- with Israel also a matter of persons? We can well imagine that you must find it hard to negotiate with people like Begin, Sharon or Shamir. Would it be easier with a Prime Minister Peres?

Husayn: It certainly is very difficult to achieve progress with people of that mentality whom you see today on the Israeli stage, with this aggressive expansionist attitude that is revealed not only in Lebanon but also in all occupied territories, in the arbitrary reshuffle of mayors, for instance.

SPIEGEL: Are you hopeful that this will change?

Husyn: I hope that eventually we will have a different Israel, so that relations in the whole region will be possible. Regarding possible talks, however, I cannot represent people who are there and are not allowed to represent themselves. I cannot impose myself on others; I will not do that. At the same time, I will do everything that is humanly possible.

SPIEGEL: Does this also rule out your future participation in the talks on a autonomy of the occupied territories in the scope of the Camp David agreement?

Husayn: I have always made it clear that we are not a party to Camp David and that we don't accept the role we were supposed to play. For the Americans to believe that Camp David gives them credit and something they can use regarding Israel, is their problem and quite certainly has nothing to do with me. On the other hand, Camp David as well as UN Resolution 242 have preambles which rule out the occupation of territories. This includes that Israel has no right to discuss the future of people in a territory under its occupation, the release of which we demand.

SPIEGEL: By their invasion of Lebanon the Israelis obviously not only intended to destroy the PLO's military power in this country but also its political power in the occupied territories. Wasn't there a sort of tacit agreement between Israel and a number of Arab states to let the Israelis do the dirty job, namely, oust the PLO as a troublesome political movement in this region from the political game?

Husayn: I don't believe that the PLO has now been ousted from the political game. It is much rather stronger than before as a political factor. All the world has seen Israel's reputation being destroyed through its invasion of Lebanon. It was the goal of the Israelis to divert the attention of the world, as they did so often in the past, by creating new realities and new problems which prevented people from dealing with the crux of the problem.

SPIEGEL: During the invasion of Lebanon PLO chief 'Arafat complained that not one Arab state helped the Palestinians in their darkest hour. He said the hearts of some Arab regimes were "colder than the snow on Mount Hermon." He obviously also referred to your country.

Husayn: I doubt that very much. No country has suffered more and experienced more pain than Jordan.

SPIEGEL: During the siege of Beirut you refused at first to permit the entry of Palestinian fighters. Finally you agreed to the entry of PLO members with Jordanian passports. Why did you change your mind?

Husayn: At the time we wanted to avoid the impression that we supported the evacuation of Beirut under Israeli pressure. However, after the evacuation was decided, every Jordanian of course was to return to Jordan, every holder of a Jordian passport was welcome. Some of these fighters who have come back now went from Jordan to Lebanon following the Israeli invasion.

SPIEGEL: It was somewhat surprising to see the cordial welcome with hugs and kisses you gave the PLO fighters on their arrival in Jordan. Have you and the PLO forgotten what happened here in the so-called Black September in 1970?

Husayn: Influenced by Israel, a large section of the world public has gained a distorted picture of the events in 1970. I am referring to Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who wrote in his book "Homeland or Death" that a total of 1,500-1,750 people were killed in the fighting in Jordan between 1967 and 1971 as well as in the 1970 civil war, including those killed in Israeli border attacks.

SPIEGEL: Can Abu Iyad be a reliable source? There are much higher figures on the victims of that time.

Husayn: This whole episode was a family problem.

SPIEGEL: Pardon?

Husayn: Unfortunately, outside forces like Syrian invasion troops were involved. It was not a Jordanian-Palestinian fight....

SPIEGEL: But?

Husayn: It was a fight for law and order, for the survival of a country or for its total destruction. Jordanians were on both sides and Palestinians were on both sides.

SPIEGEL: When you now let the PLO fighters from Beirut into your country, were you not worried about importing a new danger to law and order?

Husayn: These fighters are Jordanian PLO members. They are 260 people, little more than those who survived the battle of Beirut. Many others who left at the same time, including volunteers, are welcome here if they want to return.

SPIEGEL: Can they move freely in your country with their arms? Can they use your country as a starting point for new actions against Israel?

Husayn: The fact that they are here is part of Jordan's response to the Israeli threat. They are closely bound up with the Jordanian Armed Forces, they are being trained by us, they are well accommodated here. I hope I will see more of them here in the future. I also hope the Palestinian armed forces will in the future become a political force which will defend not only its own existence and its own rights but everything protected by it.

SPIEGEL: Are they under the command of your supreme military command?

Husayn: They are under the command of their own units and leaders who make arrangements with the headquarters of our armed forces, according to the agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SPIEGEL: The debacle in Lebanon struck the Arab world in a state of chronic disagreement which at present is only covered by the disgust and sorrow about the massacre in Beirut: Syria is against Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia are for Iraq, Libya is against all, Egypt continues to be excluded from the Arab League. Do you still see any chance for the Arab world to overcome its differences and reach an effective cooperation?

Husayn: I see attempts aimed at bringing about a polarization in this region and at introducing the East-West conflict which endangers our own identity, our freedom and our future generations. This goal is pursued by the Israelis as well as by others. For instance, Israel together with others in and outside the Arab world supports Iran. Nonetheless, the Arab nation has survived many attempts aimed at its destruction. It will continue to survive; it will have its identity and its future.

SPIEGEL: Your Majesty, we thank you for this talk.

AL-WAZZAN MEETS AL-JUMAYYI, MAKES STATEMENT

NC291229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] At noon today, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan. The meeting lasted until 1315 after which Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement: I have nothing to say at this phase of transition in responsibility but can indicate that we are following up the deployment of the international forces because of its importance and the critical circumstances in which this is being carried out. The airport will be reopened tomorrow and many matters must crystallize and change upon the deployment of the multinational forces. We hope good will come out of all this. We hope we can follow up the security process in a manner satisfactory to us and in the interest of this homeland. We want and wish those living in this homeland to be free of tragedies. The time has come for the homeland to save itself and for others to help in finally extricating it from the abyss it fell in.

AL-JUMAYYIL ACCEPTS AL-WAZZAN CABINET RESIGNATION

NC291238 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Presidential Palace Directorate General has issued the following statement:

His Excellency President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has decided to accept the resignation of the Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. His excellency the president has asked the prime minister and the ministers to continue running the ordinary affairs of the state until a new government has been formed.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will begin his parliamentary consultations before noon tomorrow to form the new government.

AL-JUMAYYIL SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC281302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] At noon today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received journalists in the palace and briefed them on the current situation. He pointed to the responsibility journalists have in their mission and making sure of the accuracy of reports before publishing them, because the responsibility of an accurate report is more important than the report.

Al-Jumayyil has expressed his readiness to exert any effort and to make any contacts to explain the Lebanese question and to save the country. He pointed out that his visits abroad must be preceded by contacts, and preparations so they will achieve the desired results.

Al-Jumayyil pointed out that because it is a vital establishment, the government is working day and night to remove the remaining obstacles and reopen Beirut Airport as soon as possible.

As for the first government in his term, Al-Jumayyil said it has not been long since he took the constitution oath during the blessed 'Id al-Adha holiday.

AL-JUMAYYIL EXPANDING TOUR TO INCLUDE ARAB STATES

NC281743 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1645 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Sources in the new Presidency are awaiting the results of Arab and international moves, especially since these moves come before President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's tour to New York, Washington, the Vatican and Paris.

It was learned today from circles close to the president of the republic that he will expand his tour to include some Arab capitals in order to hold talks related to the presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon -- which Lebanon has asked to be withdrawn -- and to bilateral relations with these states and Lebanon. The sources close to B'abda Palace have clarified that President al-Jumayyil's Arab tour is connected with the progress of the current contacts being held to secure the required degree of success.

We point out that President al-Jumayyil received today, the Moroccan monarch's envoys, Minister of the Royal Court Ahmed Reda Guedira and royal adviser Ahmed Bensouda for the second time in 24 hours. He also received a letter from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

FRANJIYAH WELCOMES AL-JUMAYYIL INITIATIVE

NC281408 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Commenting on the speech President Amin al-Jumayyil delivered during the constitutional oath-taking ceremony, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah said today: His excellency the president has extended his hand to us, and this is an initiative that deserves thanks. My son Robert's position is an expression of what we feel in our hearts in response to this meritorious initiative. What my son has said expresses our position.

Regarding the call for speeding up the formation of the first government under the new president, President Franjiyah said: All previous presidents were not quick in forming their governments as the new president is being called upon to do today. We recall that the previous presidents took sufficient time to accept the resignation of their governments and to form new governments. As the saying goes -- whoever equates you with himself does not do you an injustice -- I recall that I formed my first government no less than 2 months after my assumption of the presidency. This came during the weekly press conference that President Franjiyah held before noon today in his palace in Ihdin during which he dealt with the most significant developments.

LEBANESE ARMY ARRESTS PALESTINIANS AT CAMP 27 SEP

NC281202 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sep 28 (AFP) -- The Lebanese Army yesterday sealed off the region around the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp south of here for nine hours and arrested several hundred young Palestinians, residents reported today.

They said Lebanese Army soldiers arrived outside the camp at 0630 GMT and used loudspeakers to tell inhabitants not to leave their homes. Soldiers -- whose officers had lists of names -- then proceeded to search houses and to arrest all men between 15 and 50, even if their personal documents were in order.

Some of those detained were released later in the day after being questioned, residents reported, adding that Lebanese citizens living in the area were not interrogated.

1,000 KIDNAPPED DURING PALESTINIAN CAMPS INCIDENT

NC290831 Paris AFP in English 0825 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sep 29 (AFP) -- Almost 1,000 Lebanese were kidnapped during the September 16-17 massacres in the West Beirut Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatilia, in which hundreds are known to have been killed, Sunni Moslem sources said here today.

About 600 Shi'ite Moslems -- refugees from southern Lebanon living on the outskirts of the camps -- were among the kidnapped, the sources, close to Sunni Moslem leader Sa'ib Salam said, quoted by Lebanese daily papers.

Many people have held Lebanese Christian militia responsible for the massacres.

Both Mr Salam, a former prime minister, and Shi'ite Amal movement leader Nabih Birri, would meet President Amin al-Jumayyil as part of efforts to free those seized, the reports said.

Mr Birri said the kidnappings could plunge the country back into the atmosphere which prevailed during the civil war in 1975, and asked Lebanese authorities to "nip the problem in the bud."

PALESTINIAN, COMMUNIST DOCUMENTS SEIZED

NC290722 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned from well-informed security and political sources that very important Palestinian documents have been seized from a number of the previous Palestinian centers. These documents include detailed dates on the general budgets, their figures and their means of allocation among the various sectors.

These documents deal with the financing of all local and Arab leftist and communist organizations as well as organizations in the Middle East in general. Regarding Lebanon, the Palestinian Resistance was responsible for allocating the funds and it alone had the right to earmark and allocate funds to pay for terrorist operations and bombings, kidnapping, or assassinating diplomats and politicians. It alone had the right to secure the necessary funds from the oil states directly or indirectly.

The documents also refer to the printing presses used to print fake passports and counterfeit foreign currency. These presses can be considered as the most modern known to date. Large quantities of fake passports and [travel] tickets were also discovered. They bear fictitious and real names.

The documents refer to a department entrusted with ascertaining the implementation of actions and with delivering copies [of the documents relating to the action carried out] to the Middle East department of the organization [presumably the PLO] and to the central general department of Soviet intelligence.

Documents have also been seized dealing with the communist network in the Middle East. Its headquarters is in Beirut and it consists of secret cells in Lebanon and the Arab states, particularly in the Gulf oil states. These documents include lists of names of officials in Beirut centers, letters commending those who have carried out specific actions in Lebanon and Abroad and lists of the states financing the operations.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS FOR SAYIL FUNERAL

LD282044 Kuwait KUNA in English 1810 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 28 (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman and Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Tuesday evening to attend the funeral at Sa'd Sayil who was ambushed in east Lebanon Monday.

Sayil (Abu al-Walid), a prominent Fatah leader, was chief of the operation room of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces that resisted the Israeli invasion of Beirut last month.

Eight of the Palestinian officers accompanying Sayil were injured in the ambush south of the Lebanese city of Ba'labakk.

Palestinian sources told KUNA 'Arafat will head a meeting of the Executive Committee of the PLO this evening to review latest reports on the assassination of Brigadier Sayil whom 'Arafat promoted now to major-general.

'Arafat is also scheduled to head another meeting for the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution forces to consider the same situation.

TALAS ADDRESSES SYRIAN FORCES IN LEBANON

JN282015 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Acting on the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, visited our combat units operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon on the second day of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. He was accompanied on this visit by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the army and the armed forces. He was welcomed on arrival by the commander of the Syrian Arab Forces in Lebanon, the major general commanding the special forces and ranking officers from the various units.

Addressing the fighters on the occasion, Gen Mustafa Talas conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to the fighters and his wishes for their success in their sacred national mission in Lebanon. General Talas then spoke about the topics of the hour and the Zionist and imperialist onslaught to which the Arab homeland is being subjected. He stressed that the absence of any Arab reaction had encouraged Israel to exceed all bounds and move from the stage of its security to that of imposing new equations that deal with issues of interest to the entire region. Had the United States and Israel known that an immediate and effective Arab reaction would take place, Israel would not have planned the invasion operation and the United States would not have blessed and supported it in the political and military fields.

Gen Mustafa Talas told the fighters: Now that Israel has invaded Lebanon and has achieved the objectives that complement those resulting from the removal of Egypt from the arena of the Arab-Israeli dispute, it has become clear that the invasion operation took place, not to achieve peace for Galilee, as Israel has claimed, but to occupy all of Lebanon, destroy the infrastructure of the Palestinian Resistance forces and remove Syrian forces from Lebanon. Despite all the events that took place in the Lebanese arena at all levels, our heroic armed forces, supported by Palestinian Revolution forces and Lebanese joint forces, succeeded in preventing the enemy from pursuing its invasion and achieving its final objectives. Although the Israeli generals continue to issue statements and threats, the heroic Syrian forces have succeeded in mitigating the impact of the military victory that Israel wanted to achieve and have transformed it into a political victory for the Palestinian Revolution.

Gen Mustafa Talas also stressed to the fighters that Syrian forces have succeeded in containing the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon and that Lebanon has succeeded in overcoming its great human and material losses. Those who were swept away by the euphoric of victory have to deal realistically with the coming eventualities, because it will be replete with developments. It is natural that any expected change in what is currently taking place cannot occur unless the Arabs are capable of carrying it out.

Speaking about the U.S. policy in the region, General Talas said: U.S. policy is now suffering from a greater lack of direction than it has faced during any previous situation. The U.S. policy toward the Arabs will suffer a real catastrophe when matters reach the stage of exercising force and military pressure against the Arabs as some form of a total U.S. commitment to Israel's security.

Despite its many attempts over more than 2 months, Israel failed to occupy West Beirut, thanks to the steadfastness of the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese forces. Israel entered West Beirut after the withdrawal of the heroic Arab forces under the pretext that it was the only force capable of providing security, achieving a disengagement among the warring factions and putting an end to the human tragedy in the Lebanese arena.

General Talas wondered: Is the destruction of what remained of West Beirut over the heads of the Lebanese part of Israel's security? Is the storming of Sabra and Shatila, and the killing of thousands of innocent children and women some way of putting an end to the human tragedy? Everything that took place there constitutes a human tragedy.

There is no doubt that Arab policies are to be held responsible for the state of weakness and fragmentation of the Arab nation, a state that allowed Israel to flout all values, conventions and agreements. Those who believe that the barbaric massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces were the result of spontaneous reactions or the result of coincidence and the development of events are making a grave mistake. What took place was aimed at making Arabs seek Washington's protection so that it will assume the protection of the Arabs and manage their affairs in a manner conforming with Israel's policy of expansion.

Gen Mustafa Talas stressed that Lebanon's security will not be complete as long as its sovereignty over its territory is restricted. What is required now is to assist Lebanon to regain its sovereignty over its independent territory and not to fall into the trap of unjust settlements. We are here for this purpose, to allow Lebanon to regain its vitality, so Lebanon can remain Arab, free and proud. What is also required is to drop all illusions and claims that still remain concerning a possible unbiased U.S. role, because the United States is a basic partner in the aggression, and its promises are illusions and deceptions. It has been categorically proved that the United States is the Arabs' enemy and its objective is to legalize the Zionist occupation of Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

General Talas concluded: Revolutionary Syria, under the comrade struggler, President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to stand by Lebanon until it has liberated its territory from occupation. We are full of hope that the brother officials in the Arab homeland will view the situation as we do and assess the extent of what they should offer to safeguard the homeland, liberate its territory and dignity and achieve the steadfast masses' aspirations for unity, freedom and socialism.

CABINET STATEMENT ON COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

TA281241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1235 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent David Essing -- live]

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor has just issued the government statement today setting up the state commission of inquiry into the Beirut atrocities. This is the government statement:

[Begin Meridor recording] On September 21st 1982 the Cabinet decided that it would hold a discussion of the manner whereby to conduct an appropriate examination into the facts concerning the atrocities perpetrated by units of the Lebanese forces in Beirut and that it would announce its decision. The minister of justice announced in the Knesset on behalf of the government that a decision would be taken in the very near future.

On Friday, September 24th 1982, the Cabinet unanimously decided to ask the chief justice of the Supreme Court to examine the facts related to that atrocity.

The government is convinced that in applying this authority it was adopting the appropriate means for an absolutely objective investigation to be conducted as speedily as possible of the tragic episode.

The chief justice, however, explained to the minister of justice that he was not able to consider the government's request since before the Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, were two petitions on this matter, awaiting decision, and that the issue might be considered sub judice.

The judicial procedure regarding these petitions would take several weeks at least. To put an end to the baseless libels alleging that the Government of Israel has what to hide, [as heard] or that it seeks to evade full investigation, the Cabinet decided today at the prime minister's initiative to conduct a revision of its previous decision. The Cabinet today decided on the establishment of an inquiry commission in accordance with the Inquiry Commissions Act of 1969.

The matter to be the subject of inquiry is: all the facts and factors relating to the atrocity perpetrated by units of the Lebanese Forces against the civilian population in Shatila and Sabra camps. The prime minister will tomorrow inform the chief justice on the establishment of the committee. Thank you. [end recording]

[Essing] Cabinet Secretary Meridor said the inquiry would also include Cabinet ministers, if need be. This is David Essing reporting from the prime minister's office.

Further on Cabinet Session

TA281616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live in studio]

[Text] It should be said that the Cabinet resolution received today incorporates the investigation of all aspects of the massacre in West Beirut. The commission, I was told a short time ago by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, will be sovereign and qualified to investigate all subjects. Minister Nissim added there are no grounds to the claim that in the Cabinet resolution there is an attempt to cover up something or to bring about a step to prevent a request for ministers to testify before the commission. The subject of ministerial responsibility can also be investigated by the commission, if its members want to deal with this subject.

This is how Cabinet secretary Dan Meridor explained the Cabinet's decision:

[Begin Meridor recording] The resolution was deliberately phrased in the widest terms possible; (?I repeat), all the facts and elements, with no restrictions. And the commission that will conduct the investigation will be the one to decide which elements it wants to call as witnesses and what documents to ask for. Everything is in the commission's jurisdiction. The Cabinet deliberately chose widest terminology possible: all the facts and elements connected with the horrible deed. [end recording]

The decision, as mentioned, was accepted unanimously. The prime minister suggested it and the ministers supported him. There is no doubt that events influenced the acceptance of the decision, events inside and outside the Cabinet. The meetings of Menahem Begin with National Religious Party [NRP] Ministers Yosef Burg and Zvulun Hammer, the pressure of TAMI and Minister Ben-Porat, and the talk between the prime minister and the defense minister and chief of staff, in which the two said they had nothing to hide and every road was open to investigation, have done their work.

This is also why the ministers decided not to hold the rally they planned in Malkhei Yisra'el Square in Tel Aviv in support of the government. The NRP ministers opposed it, saying the street demonstrations should be stopped. Minister David Levi called for national unity, and stressed that the opposition will now be tested to see if it stops the provocation against the government, against the background of the massacre. The NRP people also hope the Alignment will withdraw its request to hold a Knesset debate over remarks by the defense minister. By the way, the Cabinet also discussed this subject.

Ministers Burg, Uzan, Tzipori and Ben-Porat criticized Ari'el Sharon, who brought up in the Knesset the affair of Tall az-Za'tar. Yosef Burg said that if the facts are not right, the subject should not have been brought up; and if they are correct, that is an even better reason why they should not have been brought up. Tzipori said that at the time he [Sharon] was serving in the General Staff Command, and what Ari'el Sharon said, as if the IDF commanders had connection with the massacre of the Palestinians by the Christians, had no basis in reality. The defense minister answered shortly saying he had documents to prove his claims and he means to present them to the ministers. The Cabinet has decided that in the Knesset debate on Thursday, it will be suggested that the subject be passed on to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

And finally, maybe something on the atmosphere in the Cabinet today: Minister Shostak urged the prime minister to appear on television and explain to the people the background to the Cabinet decisions. Menahem Begin said he will consider the suggestion. As for the Cabinet's decision to establish an inquiry commission, one minister told me after the meeting that the difference between the aims of the Cabinet in investigating the affairs, and those of the opposition, is like the difference between the cat and the housewife in the fable in which they fight the mice plague in the house. The opposition wants to uproot the government through the inquiry commission, just like the housewife who does not want mice in her house. The government would like to stay, just like the cat wants to eliminate the mice, but not all of them, because he is also thinking about tomorrow. The government would like to uproot the evil, but not itself.

BEGIN ASKS COURT TO SET UP INQUIRY COMMISSION

TA290959 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Supreme Court president, Justice Yitzhaq Kahan, a short while ago received the prime minister's request for an inquiry commission to be set up to examine the incidents involved in the Beirut massacre according to the Inquiry Commissions Act of 1969. This is reported by our correspondent Gad Becker.

In his appeal Mr Begin points out for the information and attention of Justice Kahan the Cabinet decision on the issue and the definition of the issue of investigation. All the facts and elements involved in the atrocity perpetrated by a unit of the Lebanese Forces in the Shatila and Sabra camps. This is the definition of the investigation.

I am asking his honor, according to Article 4 of the above-mentioned law, to appoint the head of the commission and its two members, the prime minister concludes his appeal to Justice Kahan.

Upon receipt of the request it is expected that the Supreme Court president will begin consultations on appointing the commission. He may also head the commission.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON TERMS OF INQUIRY COMMISSION

TA281625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Justice Minister Moshe Nisim has said that even though the issue that has been transferred to a commission of inquiry to probe is most urgent, the Cabinet did not see the need to limit the committee's time, or instruct it to conclude its work within a specified time. The members of the committee that will be set up no doubt understand the significance of the subject matter, and they will undoubtedly conclude their work as soon as possible, Minister Nisim said.

On the conclusions the committee will reach, the justice minister said the law stipulates that these are merely recommendations, and the Cabinet will give thought to all these recommendations if they are submitted only after the committee finishes its job, and if it submits its report to the Cabinet.

ALIGNMENT CANCELS REQUEST FOR KNESSET SESSION

TA281621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Alignment faction has decided to cancel [lidhot] its request for an extra-ordinary Knesset session to discuss the defense minister's remarks on Tall az-Za'tar and the decision not to mobilize a reserve brigade. The Alignment faction executive has explained this as resulting from the fact that it had been deprived of the possibility of including in its motion for the agenda the demand that the prime minister and defense minister resign. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has said that the Alignment's decision was affected by the Cabinet's decisions on setting up a commission of inquiry and on canceling the rally scheduled for this coming Saturday.

during the faction debate, 'Uzi Bar'am said it is necessary to respond to the peoples' call for an end to further polarization and the exacerbation of the situation.

Our Knesset correspondent has added that Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor has demanded that the demand that the prime minister and defense minister resign be struck from the motion for the agenda, explaining this request by saying that such a proposal is tantamount to a no-confidence motion which cannot be broached during the Knesset recess.

REACTION TO SET UP OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Sharon: Not Main Issue of Life

TA281641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1520 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The memorial service for those who died in the Yom Kippur war, marking the ninth anniversary of the war, ended about an hour ago in Qiryat Sha'ul. The government representative at the ceremony was Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The families there had mixed reactions to him.

There were those who shouted obscenities at him and his wife, and there were those who warmly shook his hand. Loud discussions developed among those who had gathered. The defense minister again said he demands that the massacre in Sabra and Shatila be fully investigated. To investigate and bring about full justice -- Yes, he said; to turn this into the main point in our life -- No.

[Begin Sharon recording] Libel is being spread against Israel. A horrible thing happened. We had no part in it. Our forces did not take part in it, but the only one accused is the State of Israel. No one mentions the murderers, not even in passing. A circle of burning hate is being created around us. Even we ourselves, in our announcements, have stopped mentioning the murderers. A massacre is being talked about. Did we massacre? None of our soldiers was there. From one moment to the next it is possible to see that the massacre in the refugee camps is not what concerns the world. The world is now busy massacring the moral character of Israel. Yes, a character massacre is being carried out, and nothing else, in order to weaken Israel, in order to force it to accept unacceptable solutions. This is a terrible war against us; albeit not a war of fire, but a war that can light hell's fire against us in the area and in the world. Let us all unite against this outside attempt to damage us.

Those who are buried here around us, with whom we fought shoulder to shoulder in the Yom Kippur war, fought together and fell together in order that life should go on. Cannot we, who live today, stand together in order to prevent our enemies from stopping those lives? Have we, as a people, decided to commit suicide? Can't we stop this brotherly hate? And here, near these graves, in a moment of truth, I call on all of us: First of all, we as a people in our country and our brothers abroad as well should lift our heads, stand up and with Jewish pride ward off the attack against us, which is guided by evil desires. Those who shed our blood will not be allowed to slander us. First of all, we have to face those attacking us from the outside, and only after that discuss disputed issues within. I call out and warn that there is a great fire burning around us.

There is nothing more important than the moral strength of the people of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el. Therefore the investigation should be fully carried out, and no one will be spared from this investigation, whether in the political or the military echelons. I myself, contrary to what has happened a few times in the past, recognize and believe in the term ministerial responsibility. To investigate, to carry out justice to the full -- yes; but to make this issue the main issue of our life -- no. [end recording]

Minister Sharon's speech was brought by our correspondent 'Oded Sapir.

Likud Satisfied

TA281411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Likud has expressed satisfaction with the decision to establish a commission of inquiry. Likud figures have told our correspondent that the disclosure of the truth will further strengthen the Likud with the people, and further unify the people.

Burg, Shinuy Positions

TA281441 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1228 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] We have two reactions to the Cabinet's decision to set up a national commission of inquiry to probe the events in the Beirut refugee camps: Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg of the National Religious Party hopes the Cabinet's decision to set up a commission of inquiry and to cancel the demonstration of solidarity with the Cabinet on Saturday night will contribute to calming the Israeli public.

Minister Burg says it would have been preferable to adopt the decision to establish an investigatory commission immediately after the slaughter, but better late than never, he says.

The Shinuy faction, on the other hand, welcomed the decision to set up a national commission of inquiry. The faction says the Cabinet's decision proves that the public and parliamentary struggle and the demonstration last Saturday night have achieved their purpose. It would have been possible to prevent the substantial damage caused to Israel and its image, the faction says, had the Cabinet decided on this move at once, as Shinuy had demanded. Shinuy states that this decision does not absolve the Cabinet of its obligation to fire the defence minister for his deeds which are detrimental to the IDF, for the libel from him on the IDF's involvement in Tall az-Za'tar and for disclosing military secrets.

Peres: Cabinet Had No Choice

TA281545 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by Pe'erli Shahar on 28 September, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Peres] It was not the Cabinet that decided to establish a commission of inquiry, but the people of Israel who decided and the Cabinet succumbed. It had no other choice, and it simply had to give in to a just demand by the people. I am very sorry to say that with pretexts that have nothing to do with the issue at hand, the Cabinet tried to evade this decision for over a week, thus bringing about serious damage in world public opinion.

As for the very subject matter, the question is: Can the same politicians who committed these extremely serious errors continue to serve in their offices?

[Question] Are you still determined to demand that the prime minister and the defense minister resign?

[Answer] We have not changed our opinion.

[Question] What about the special Knesset session on Thursday, are you still demanding that this debate be held?

[Answer] We are, but according to our formulation. That is to say, that if our text is not accepted, we will not call for a Knesset session.

[Question] And what does your text say?

[Answer] That the prime minister and the defense minister must draw the appropriate conclusions in view of the revelation and libel regarding Tall az-Za'tar.

More on Peres' Views

TA281934 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres by party affairs correspondent Nisim Mich'al in the television's Tel Aviv studios -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Peres, good evening. Is the Cabinet's decision to establish a commission of inquiry satisfactory to the Alignment?

[Answer] We are very much concerned over what happened in terms of public opinion, because after all, the Cabinet did not want to set up such a commission, yet this time hundreds of thousands of people gathered not for personal profits or because of any professional or financial interests, but truly out of a feeling which I would call a moral sense that it is necessary to handle the matter properly. This is an obvious and significant victory for Israeli public opinion.

[Question] Are you still demanding the resignation of the prime minister and the defense minister, as you asked and demanded, despite the decision on the commission?

[Answer] The Alignment is demanding this because the problem is not one of punishment, but rather the future. What will be? The standards, the decisions and the calculation these men had previously shown gave rise to skepticism with us regarding the future, and our position is the same. It has not changed.

[Question] In other words, regardless of the outcome of the inquiry, you are already demanding that conclusions be drawn?

[Answer] I request that parliamentary conclusions and political conclusions be drawn. As I said, this is not a matter of investigation and punishment, or of inquiry and acquittal. The question is how state affairs, security matters and the IDF business will be handled. The Defense Ministry still has very large archives and the defense minister could still fish out of it all sorts of dubious things, and describe them to the public in a terrible light. We cannot remain idle in view of all this.

[Question] Mr Peres, the deputy prime minister called for national conciliation. Do you accept this call?

[Answer] What is national conciliation? That one person should say "aye" and we would all follow suit in saying "amen?"

[Question] No, my question is: Don't you believe that the time has come for national conciliation in the country?

[Answer] I certainly think the time has come for national conciliation, but what has so far happened with all the contempt and disregard shown to everything we have said, and the certain amount of misleading involved as to telling us where we are heading. Nevertheless, the main problem Israel now faces is not the fabric of relations among the parties. The problem is: Are we heading toward a binational state or do we prefer a Jewish state? Are we marching toward peace, or do we want continued hostility? The problem is whether or not we want a territorial compromise or annexation. Israel is today in total isolation, and the question involves plans. Therefore, if they are prepared to listen to another view -- tell me, for the sake of national unity should we not have objected to the entry into Beirut? But did we oppose the entry into Beirut only in order to stir up a national fight? There are right and wrong things that determine the future of the State of Israel.

Navon Welcomes Decision

TA281735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Rep 82

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon has expressed pleasure at the Cabinet decision to set up a judicial commission of inquiry. This is an important and good decision, although it was made a few days too late, the president told our correspondent Me'ir Einstein in the course of a tour of the Druze village of Julis. The president added that there is no doubt in his mind that in the last few days we have seen new heights in both physical and verbal violence, the like of which he cannot recall. He expressed the hope that the Cabinet's decision on establishing a commission of inquiry marks the first step toward calming spirits in Israel.

Speaking in the home of Shaykh Amin Tarif, the president said that yesterday he again called on the Lebanese president to probe the Beirut massacre and make sure that those responsible for the crime be tried. Yitzhaq Navon added that there are disconcerting signs indicating that it is in Lebanon where some elements want to hide the truth.

Former Gaza Mayor Satisfied

TA281642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Former Gaza Mayor Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa has expressed satisfaction with the decision to set up a commission of inquiry. Speaking to our correspondent Arye Gus, Ash-Shawwa said that the decision to establish the committee notwithstanding, most of the inhabitants of the territories believes the Israeli Government is responsible for events in Beirut. He again demanded the establishment of an international commission of inquiry.

TZIPORI: SHARON STATUS AWAITS INQUIRY CONCLUSION

TA281709 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Haifa, 28 Sep (ITIM) -- Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said today that in his opinion IDF officers may express their thoughts, but only in acceptable forums. Replying to a question by ITIM correspondent Arye Me'ir on threats by some IDF officers that they would resign against the background of the Peace for Galilee war, the minister said that every officer should be courageous enough to express his views, but at the same time he must continue his job. "Resignation does not solve anything, except that it removes responsibility from the speaker," he said.

Later he emphasized that the country needs the IDF and officers who have spiritual and public courage, who are prepared to argue and fight for their views. However, when this contest is over, if an officer takes the flag and goes home, this is a serious mistake. Minister Tzipori added that the IDF officers have the option of requesting meetings with the defense minister and the prime minister to express their views, but they should not sever contact.

Minister Tzipori totally deplored media appearances by officers, for the duration of their military service.

Replying to another question on his position in view of the demand raised by part of the public that the defense minister be suspended until the national commission of inquiry submits its conclusions, the minister said he objects to lynchings. He emphasized that it is the right of every Cabinet member and every army officer to continue to function until conclusions are reached, at which point they have to take action accordingly, if required. Suspension, he said, is not a public action, and it certainly is not moral.

CABINET MINISTERS QUESTION SHARON STATEMENTS

TA281550 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Shlomo Naqdomon, Arye Tzimuqi and Bina Barzel]

[Excerpt] Coalition elements contend that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon must draw personal conclusions and at least suspend himself from office until the commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre has completed its work.

The possibility that such a demand will indirectly be made at today's Cabinet session is not to be excluded.

Ministers believe that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will reject any demand for Sharon's dismissal, because of his principle of loyalty to those who work with him. Likud sources have requested that Begin not "take upon himself the offenses of others," if it emerges that such offenses have been committed.

Several ministers express the view that public criticism will be leveled at the total complex of Sharon's actions and, in particular, at his statements made in the Knesset on Tall az-Za'tar, as well as those in a television interview about the nonmobilization of a reserve unit.

One of the ministers said: "If this is not true, why did he say it? And if it is true, so much the worse."

Some of the ministers will raise the question of whether Sharon correctly reported to the Cabinet about what was going on in the IDF and in Lebanon. One of them expressed the opinion that a series of matters had not been reported to the Cabinet. He said: "This is shocking. He did not say a word to the Cabinet (about the affair of a unit not having been mobilized). Does he not report to the Cabinet so serious an army matter as the impossibility of mobilizing reserves? Does he inform it only of victories?"

In reply to a question posed by the YEDI'OT AHARONOT reporter about ministers demanding the defense minister's resignation or suspension, sources close to Ari'el Sharon said this morning: "The defense minister from the start demanded a thorough investigation of the events in the refugee camps in any way the government chooses and decides upon. Therefore, only the conclusions that such an inquiry will reach will be binding."

The sources added that it is inconceivable that others who demand an inquiry would, at the same time, issue verdicts, before an authorized element has investigated the events and stated its conclusions.

SHARON RESIGNATION SAID TO BE 'INEVITABLE'

TA281539 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will have to relinquish his post, the question being when and in what manner this will take place -- this was the assessment by sources and authoritative political elements in Jerusalem yesterday.

Their assessment is that beyond the Cabinet decision to be expected today, the defense minister will be unable to remain in office for long because of the undermining of his credibility among senior army commanders, as well as among senior political elements in Jerusalem.

The authoritative sources in Jerusalem base their assessment that Ari'el Sharon will have to relinquish his office in one way or another particularly on the events of recent weeks, but also on those that preceded the IDF's entry into West Beirut and on the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps, following the Phalangists entry into them. The authoritative sources are of the impression that the defense minister's credibility has been fundamentally undermined; the morale in the army has been shaken and senior commanders, including Brigadier General Mitzna', commander of the IDF Command and Staff College, have said they no longer have confidence in the defense minister.

In the Cabinet, the defense minister's advice is now received with caution. He is subject to constant criticism by most of the ministers, who no longer are inclined to accept his advice, at least some of them being convinced that his policy in Lebanon has failed.

Moreover, the authoritative sources cite the fact that from his television interview in the 24 September weekly news magazine, it was learned that the defense minister is ready to disclose military secrets, so as to defend his positions.

It is believed that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will not demand Sharon's resignation, certainly not at the moment the establishment of a state commission of inquiry is decided upon. The political sources, however, are of the opinion, without predicting the conclusions of the commission of inquiry, that Sharon's relinquishment of the defense portfolio now appears to be inevitable.

IDF TO EVACUATE BEIRUT AIRPORT, USE IN EMERGENCY

TA290645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF will today evacuate the entire Beirut airport and will be able to use it only in an emergency. Thus Israel has in fact accepted the U.S. demand [derisha]. In hectic contacts which ended yesterday the Americans conditioned the entry of their forces into West Beirut on a total IDF withdrawal, including from the airport. Our political correspondent Gad Becker has learned the details:

[Begin recording] The United States made it clear in recent days and in a categorical manner that its force would not enter Beirut as long as the IDF did not withdraw from all of its positions, including the Beirut International Airport. Israel's position was that it would not give up use of a side runway at the airport for the landing of military aircraft necessary to the IDF, nor would it give up its demand for an Israeli flight controller in the control tower.

It transpired yesterday that these demands could not be attained. In its contacts the United States emphasized that the Lebanese Government demands full control over the airport and that this is the meaning of the exit from Beirut. Yesterday Ambassador Lewis arrived for an unexpected meeting with the defense minister on this issue. It was ultimately concluded that Israel will indeed leave the entire airport area before the marines enter their positions in West Beirut. Israel will be able to use the airport but only in emergencies and in coordination with the Lebanese authorities.

Official circles in Israel explained last night that Israel, in its arguments, should insist on the main and not minor points and that, out of hope for the development of normal relations with the Lebanese Government, it was decided to demonstrate flexibility on this issue. Let us mention that the argument ended a short while before President Reagan's news conference in Washington. It seems this fact also played a role in the considerations, to prevent an accumulation of additional tensions with the Americans. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ: MASSACRE NOT REVENGE, PLANNED EARLIER

TA281618 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff and from the north by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] An examination carried by authorized elements following the massacre in the refugee camps shows that this was not a spontaneous act of vengeance for the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil, but an operation planned in advance aimed at effecting a mass exodus by the Palestinians from Beirut and Lebanon.

An investigation of the motives for the murder was launched immediately after learning about the slaughter. The defense minister, too, said in his Knesset speech that instructions had been given to examine the circumstances of the murder. Reports from Lebanon indicate a picture slightly different from the original speculation:

At first Israeli elements believed this was revenge for the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, which was preplanned or which developed as the Shatila camp was being captured. Thought about such revenge strengthened during the first stage upon learning that the special security unit that entered Shatila first was also responsible for the security of Bashir and other Phalange leaders..

Meanwhile, varying reports were received indicating that the raiders had a far more extreme goal in mind. It appears that for some weeks the Phalange leaders had been known to talk about the need to take action to expel the Palestinians from all of Lebanon, and that this should start in Beirut. Based on those reports, the estimation then was that the massacre was a priori intended to cause confusion among the Palestinians, to force them to flee Lebanon to Syria after they reached the conclusion that they were in grave danger.

It also transpires that the commander of the Phalange security unit that entered Shatila, ('Ali Hawika), was sent as the head of a small unit to the enclaves in southern Lebanon a few years ago, after having carried out some illegal actions, and was then expelled by Israel. In 1976 Israel asked the Phalangists to send reinforcements to Major Haddad, the commander of the militias in the enclave that were still not united. Bashir al-Jumayyil responded favorably and put up a unit comprising some dozen men headed by ('Ali Hawika). The unit was transferred by sea with Israeli help and was sent to the enclave.

A short time later Haddad complained that (Hawika) was endangering his leadership and was a dissident. Reports also arrived of extraordinary, irregular activity including cases where civilians were harmed and where Palestinian and leftist "collaborators" disappeared. (Hawika) claimed he did not want to be subordinate to Haddad and that his direct superior was Bashir al-Jumayyil. He wished to be responsible for special tasks rather than be incorporated into Haddad's units. When relations in the field worsened, Israel finally decided, at Haddad's request, to take action to remove (Hawika) and his men from the south.

HA'ARETZ correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz adds:

Major Haddad has called on Lebanon's chief prosecutor to interrogate his soldiers stationed in southern Lebanon in connection with the massacre in Beirut. "I am prepared to have my soldiers take lie-detector tests," he said. It was the Lebanese president who appointed the chief prosecutor to examine and determine who participated in the slaughter.

Soldiers belonging to Haddad's army have left southern Lebanon and joined Bashir al-Jumayyil's Phalange units, Haddad said. He said this after learning that soldiers bearing insignias and badges of Haddad's militia had participated in actions in the field. "The deserters from my army wore insignias belonging to the army under my supervision in order to cover up their true identity as Phalange soldiers," Haddad said. As will be recalled, some West Beirut residents had testified that they had clearly identified southern Lebanese militiamen by the insignias they wore on their shoulders.

In reply to a question, Haddad denied a LONDON TIMES report alleging that he had said that "some of his men participated in the massacre in West Beirut." He repeated emphatically that his men played no part in the slaughter.

FIRST REPORT OF MASSACRE VIA OPERATIONAL CHANNEL

TA281509 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] The first telegram which the IDF received from the Beirut area containing details of the Phalangist activity in the Shatila camp was not an intelligence telegram but an operational, General Staff branch type telegram, based on reports received by the IDF commanders outside the camps. The distribution of such a telegram is different from an intelligence telegram.

As might be recalled, last week it was said that the first reports received by the IDF about casualties in the Shatila camp through a telegram sent to the intelligence branch, saying that 300 terrorists and citizens had been killed in the camp. From an investigation held by the IDF, it has now transpired that this was not an intelligence report, which is transmitted by various technical means. The telegram arrived at the IDF General Staff Command through operational reporting channels. The sources were IDF commanders in the area, without specifying them.

The first report which arrived in the early hours of the night spoke of casualties among terrorists, leftists and civilians. A General Staff branch telegram arrived a little before midnight saying 300 terrorists, leftists and civilians had been killed. Military people claim this kind of telegram did not give the impression that a terrible massacre was taking place in the camp. At first light on Friday morning, the intelligence people in the area also tried to see from the observation points what was happening in the Shatila camp, but according to them they could not discover that a massacre had taken place there.

COALITION ELEMENTS VIEW DOMESTIC SITUATION

TA290807 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Report by Pe'erli Shahar -- recorded]

[Text] One reason the prime minister decided to set up a national inquiry commission to investigate the incidents in the Beirut refugee camps and not settle for the appointment of a justice investigator is fear of a coalition crisis. This is the assessment of coalition party elements. The prime minister is aware that the National Religious Party [NRP] and TAMI are not happy about the prospect of holding early elections and a coalition crisis would have inevitably led to the establishment of an alternative Alignment-led government, according to these elements.

The intention now is to focus on a comprehensive information campaign regarding Israel's policy on the Judaea and Samaria issue, thus creating a consensus within the coalition which will prevent the withdrawal of additional Knesset members. This is a reference to the vote of the resigning minister, Yitzhaq Berman, and MK Zeigerman against the coalition's proposal [in the Knesset debate on 22 September].

As for the establishment of a Liberal center, it was reported that the issue will not be decided in the near future. Talks should be conducted with colleagues and influential supporters before we decide to leave the Likud, Yitzhaq Berman says.

Incidentally, although 'Ezer Weizman's name is mentioned time and again lately as possibly returning to politics, knowledgeable elements note that his return to the political arena is not expected before a date for elections is set.

PERES, RABIN FACTIONS REPORTEDLY FEUDING

TA290830 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The simmering feud between Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres and former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is surfacing again. Reliable sources from several Labour factions told THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday that Peres set up a team which could be used to try to ward off any possible challenges.

According to these reports, the Peres team is headed by Histadrut Central Committee member Gid'eon Ben-Yisra'el and has Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehkvutzot leaders among its chief supporters. The Kibbutz movement is divided, however, with Kibbutz Me'uhad Movement leaders solidly in the Rabin camp.

The tensions in Labour came to the fore again as a result of two developments:

-- Peres and his supporters feel that Labour could soon return to power, and fear renewed challenges for the party leadership. To preempt such moves, or to be better able to combat them, Peres is reviving his camp in the party.

-- The Rabin camp was alerted by reports that Peres has been trying to recruit former Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman, and possibly encourage Liberal MK's to defect from the Likud, by promising him the defence portfolio. Sources close to Rabin say that he would be willing to stay in the number two position if he were guaranteed the defence portfolio. But the prospect that brain may be sacrificed for Weizman has shaken his camp back to life.

Sources in the Rabin camp say that Peres' aim is to win the premiership without going to the electorate, due to his low popularity ratings. They say he would like to woo Liberals away from the Likud, thus depriving the coalition of its Knesset majority. This could be achieved if the Liberals were promised that Weizman would be given the defence portfolio, it is believed.

Rabin's supporters say they will not go along with such maneuvers to regain power. They also suspect that a new campaign is underway against Rabin and point to a spate of anti-Rabin letters in the morning papers.

Peres yesterday denied having negotiated with Weizman and said he "would not distribute portfolios while this government is still in power." However, sources close to Peres told the POST yesterday that Peres is in fact trying to woo Weizman but nothing has been finalized. They corroborated a report by Trade Minister Gid'eon Pat that Weizman tried to lure him and five other Liberals out of the Likud.

PAT: LIBERALS WILL NOT JOIN PROPOSED PARTY

TA241748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Minister Gideon Pat does not believe that other members of the Liberal Party will join a new center party, if such a party is established, because it would be a second edition of the Democratic Movement for Change. He revealed that on Rosh Hashana 'Ezer Weizman suggested that he take part in a government formed by Alignment members, the six Liberal Party ministers who would leave the Likud, TAMI, Shinuy and at a later stage would also include the National Religious Party. Gid'on Pat says he rejected the notion on the spot.

MINISTER BERMAN ADAMANT ABOUT RESIGNING

TA281409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Minister Yitzhaw Berman has announced that he would not renege on his resignation from the government, even though the decision was adopted to set up a judicial commission of inquiry. Minister Berman said there are other aspects in the government's functioning with which he disagrees, which is why he is resigning. He added that since he voted against the Cabinet, it is his duty to resign.

EYTAN REJECTS COMMANDER'S REQUEST FOR LEAVE

TA261215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The chief of staff has instructed the commander of the IDF Command and Staff College, Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna', to continue in his post or be discharged from the IDF immediately. He rejected the request of Brigadier General Mitzna' to be relieved of his post and to go on leave.

The IDF spokesman reported that Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan made it clear to the commander of the Command and Staff College that it is inconceivable that an officer in the army of a democratic country will deal with the appointment or dismissal of ministers. As may be recalled, Brig Gen 'Arman Mitzna' asked to go on leave because he lacks confidence in the defense minister.

Request For Leave Withdrawn

TA281501 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1447 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The commander of the Military Command and Staff College, Brig Gen 'Amran Mitzna', this morning informed the chief of staff that he would continue to serve in his post and that he is withdrawing his request to go on leave. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

OPINION POLL SHOWS DROP IN BEGIN SUPPORT

TA290741 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The first public opinion poll conducted after the Beirut massacre shows that the events in Beirut and the subsequent political storm has cut into the popularity of both Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, but both are still by far the most popular figures of the Israeli political scene.

The poll further indicates that were elections held now, the Likud would do worse than before the massacre, while Labour would benefit from the Likud's loss. Nevertheless, the Likud would remain the strongest party, and would emerge stronger than it did after the June 1981 elections, while the Alignment would have fewer seats than now.

The findings emerge from a poll conducted last week by Dr Mina Tzemah of the Dahaf Research Institute for MONITIN monthly.

Tzemah's chief conclusion is that at this time the massacre and its political aftermath have returned both Begin and Sharon to the level of popularlity they had prior to the opening of the Peace for Galilee Campaign. In her poll at the beginning of September, 82 percent of the respondents registered satisfaction with Begin's performance as prime minister, while only 15 percent were dissatisfied. In her poll last week Begin receives good marks from only 72 percent of the respondents, while 27 percent are unahppy with his performance.

Sharon is down in popularity from 78 percent to 64 percent. Those who disapprove of his performance increased from 17 percent early in the month to 35 percent a few days ago. Before the war in Lebanon 65 percent approved of Sharon's handling of defence affairs while 32 percent did not.

The effect which recent events have had on the popularity of Begin and Sharon can also be seen in the responses given by those polled when they were asked to name the person they consider most suitable for prime minister. Begin was named by 50 percent, and although in August he was the choice of 64 percent, he is still by far the most popular choice, considerably ahead of any other named personality.

A surprise increase, however, was registered in the popularity of President Yitzhaq Navon who was named best man for the premiership by 12 percent of the respondents as against only three in August. The most popular Labour figure, Yitzhaq Rabin, is roughly in the same position he was last month, having been picked by 14 percent, as against 13 last time. The fortunes of Labour Chairman Shim'on Peres are only a bit brighter, with five percent supporting him for premier as against only three in August.

'Ezer Weizman rose from one percent to four and Sharon tumbled from three percent to one. Thirteen percent of the respondents picked no one and another one percent picked other names.

According to Tzemah's poll, the Likud would get six fewer Knesset seats if elections were held now than in August. Last month it could have garnered 61 seats (an absolute majority) whereas now it stands to win 55 (in last year's elections it was returned with 48 seats). Labour would emerge from elections now with 43 seats, five more than were predicted for it in August. In the last elections it won 47 seats.

The NRP would be down from six in August to five, Agudat is stable at four, Shinuy representation would be increased to four as against a potential of only two a month ago, the CRM [Citizens Rights Movement] is unchanged at two, Tehiya is likewise stable at two, TAMI at one and RAKAH at four.

W. BANK DEMONSTRATIONS HELD TO PROTEST MASSACRE

TA280837 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2140 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Nabulus, 27 Sep (ITIM) -- Demonstrations and mourning marches were staged today in various places in Judaea and Samaria to protest the massacre in the refugee camps in Lebanon.

The demonstrations took place on the first day of the Muslim Feast of Immolation ('Id al-Adha). The celebrations marking this feast were canceled at the instruction of the Supreme Muslim Council in east Jerusalem, also in protest against the massacre.

The security forces imposed a curfew on the old city of Nabulus and on the followingrefugee camps: Balatah in Nabulus, Qalandiyah and on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road and Al-Jalazun in Ramallah.

Mourning marches and demonstrations were staged in these places, in the course of which demonstrators held up anti-Israeli signs, blocked roads with burning tires and shouted anti-Israeli slogans. The security forces dispersed them with tear gas and, in some places, firing into the air.

Funeral marches and demonstrations were also staged in the Hebron and Janin areas and only at noon did quiet come to prevail in the region.

MODERATE ISRAELI ARABS FEAR 'EXTREMIST' ACTIVITY

TA280940 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0920 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] 'Akko, 28 Sep (ITIM) -- Heads of local councils and public notables of the Arab sector considered to be moderates demand that the government put an end once and for all to the unprecedented rioting by radical elements, such as the grave clash in Dabburiya, in which masses tried to kill an Arab suspected of collaboration with the authorities.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the incident, which took place on Yom Kippur, caused a storm in the Arab sector, especially among the moderates, who fear a takeover of the Arab streets by the extremists.

The ITIM correspondent notes that in the village of Al-Makr, near 'Akko, there was almost a violent outbreak after a local inhabitant called out anti-Israeli slogans and called for support for 'Arafat and the PLO after prayers in the local mosque on the occasion of the Feast of Immolation.

In a talk with the ITIM corresondent, some of the local heads of councils in the Western Galilee, who asked to remain anonymous, noted that the continuation of the deterioration in the Arab streets -- beginning with blocking off roads and setting tires on fire toward the end of the Peace for Galilee Operation and continuing with the violent demonstrations staged last Wednesday and the disturbances taking place in Dabburiya -- endanger their ability to continue and cope with the radical elements if they do not receive the full support of government elements.

Those who are in charge of the Arab sector in the police take a very grave view of recent incidents and high-level deliberations are currently underway with the aim of finding a way to curb the deterioration, which has had no parallel for many years now.

CURFEW REIMPOSED ON NABULUS; MORE AGITATION

TA281406 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A curfew was once again imposed on the old city of Nabulus today, following rioting by young people in the course of which parked cars belonging to local inhabitants were hit and tires were set ablaze. The security forces dispersed the rioters.

Yesterday, too, youths rioted in the old city of Nabulus, and after they were dispersed a curfew was imposed. It was subsequently lifted during the night hours.

About an hour ago, unidentified people set fire to the police station in Qalandiyah, near Jerusalem, and heavy damage was inflicted. The head of the Dabburiya village council, which is near Mt Tabor, has turned down a request by 20 Arab organizations to hold a mass demonstration in the village today against the background of the clash that took place in the village yesterday where a 20-year-old young woman was killed. This afternoon the youth's funeral will take place in the village. She was shot in the course of the demonstrators' attempt to raid a house.

The prime minister's Arab affairs adviser has said that the Cabinet, in its future policy, must continue to distinguish between those who regard Israel as their country, who are worthy of all rights, and those who instigate and incite, who must bear responsibility and the consequences of their deeds. Moderate Arab sector local council heads have demanded that the Cabinet put an end to the extremists' running wild.

10,000 ATTEND ARAB GIRL'S FUNERAL IN DABBURIYA

TA281736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon some 10,000 people participated in the funeral of (Alham Shkhabri), aged 20, in Dabburiya. She was killed yesterday in the course of a demonstration. The funeral procession proceeded in an organized fashion, but as it ended, some RAKAH members erected a makeshift podium in the mosque square even though the members of the village local council had asked that this not be done. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Nazareth Mayor Tawfiq Zayyad spoke against Israel and called for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

RABBI KAHANE DETAINED; ARAB COUNCILS WARNED

TA281500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Rabbi Kahane was detained today in order to prevent him from making a provocative visit to the village of Et-Taiyiba in the triangle. The detention was reported by the Arab affairs adviser to the prime minister, Binyamin Gur-Arye. He condemned the residents of Et-Taiyiba who built roadblocks at the entrance to the village in order to prevent the unwanted visit, and said that in a democratic state the residents cannot take the law into their own hands. Binyamin Gur-Arye went on to say that if the heads of the Arab councils are not able to calm the atmosphere and the riots continue, there will be no choice but to activate the law in all its severity.

DUDIN ASKS TO PARTICIPATE IN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA280750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the area village league in Judaea and Samaria, Mustafa Dudin, has asked the defense minister to enable him to convene a congress of the Arabs of the territories with the intention of authorizing him [Dudin] to participate in the autonomy talks. The defense minister received the suggestion favorably and asked Mustafa Dudin to submit an official request. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned the issue was raised in talks between Mustafa Dudin and Ari'el Sharon last month, before the defense minister left for the United States.

RIOT REPORTED IN DETAINEES CAMP ON 28 SEP

TA281957 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 28 Sep 82

[IDF spokesman's announcement]

[Text] A riot broke out this afternoon in the detention camp of (Ansar). As a result of the riots, the guards had to open fire, wounding eight detainees. All those wounded were evacuated by helicopter to hospitals in Israel. The camp quieted down right after the incident. The IDF has appointed a senior officer to investigate the incidents. The IDF spokesman noted that detainees whose interrogation is completed have been routinely released from the (Ansar) camp for some time now.

COUNTRY EXPELLED FROM ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE

TA241819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Israel has been expelled from a conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose seat is Vienna. Immediately after the decision was made, at the initiative of the Arabs, the United States condemned the vote as unjust and illegal, and its delegation left the conference. U.S. spokesmen said that the United States is reexamining its participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. They added that the move leading to Israel's expulsion might influence the entire performance of the United Nations. The representatives of Britain, West Germany, Holland and several other West European countries also walked out of the conference's debates.

The Arabs used an administrative procedure to bring about the expulsion of Israel from the conference. They proposed to ratify the credentials of all the member countries of the organization, excluding Israel. The Iraqi proposal was supported by 41 countries and 39 voted against it, among them United States, Britain and other West European countries.

'Elam Comments

TA290628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The director general of the Atomic Energy Commission, 'Uzi 'Elam, says that nuclear research in Israel will be affected if there is no improvement in Israel's international status. He said this in a talk with our correspondent upon his return from the annual conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He said the Israeli delegation to the conference ran into worse difficulties than in the past and had to conduct a stubborn struggle to hold out and not be suspended from the agency. According 'Elam, Israel was aided especially by its prior preparations for the struggle, massive help by the United States and the excess radicalism of the Arab countries, which prevented several countries from joining the anti-Israeli decisions. He nevertheless said that the sanctions on the technical aid to Israel in the nuclear field, which were imposed last year and which have lasted up till now, have not yet substantially affected us.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

LD282000 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Mr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, left for New York this afternoon. Mr Ibrahimi will lead the Algerian delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS LAUDS JAMAL 'ABD AN-NASIR

LD290030 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has issued a statement to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom of the Arab leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The statement affirms that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir devoted his life to the battles of liberation, independence, unity and the Palestinian Revolution for 18 years. The secret of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's (?greatness) was in his awareness of the (?basic) facts of the revolutionary struggle. In the middle of the siege of Al-Falujah he realized that the defeat of the Arab armies before the Zionist gangs was not due to the strength of these gangs and the weakness of the Arab armies but to the betrayals and the collusions of the Arab reactionary regimes and their connections with U.S. imperialism, which was planning to impose domination over the Arab homeland.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called on the Arab masses to have self-confidence and confidence in the continuation of the struggle. It demanded from the Arab masses, in conclusion, that they take charge of their own affairs and shake the foundations of the thrones of underdevelopment, subservience and (?impotence), through working in accordance with the pan-Arab revolutionary and liberation struggle, whose outlines were drawn up by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

SUDAN

INTEGRATION CHARTER WITH EGYPT TO BE SIGNED

EA281752 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Presidency has stated that the draft integration charter between Egypt and Sudan will be signed in Khartoum in October by Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The source explained that the draft charter will be passed on to the People's Assemblies in the two countries for debate and approval as a preliminary step toward setting up integration institutions. The source pointed out that the Integration Affairs Office, which is under the president of the republic, after the holiday of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, will draw up all the necessary documents and make preparations for the signing of the charter.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU ON USSR'S 'EXPANSIONIST' POLICY

EA281740 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Sep 82

['Abd ar-Rahman Fidow Abdi commentary]

[Excerpts] In the past 20 years, the Soviet Union has been waging a massive campaign in the Third World in the name of a new policy, which is basically expansionism and hegemonism, founded on neocolonialism. The Soviet Union, although a major world power with the responsibility of safeguarding international security, laws and conventions, openly set out to oppress developing countries, the motive being to achieve its special interests and strategy.

The Somali Democratic Republic is among the countries that used to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In November 1977 it decided to review these relations when it became clear to the Somali Democratic Republic that the Soviet Union's policies and objectives directly contradicted Somalia's interests and aspirations.

Since then, the Soviet Union has openly interfered in the affairs of Africa, particularly the Horn, which is in an important strategic area. In collaboration with surrogate regimes like Abyssinia, Libya and others, the Soviet Union has created an atmosphere of continuous chaos and confusion and an unendingly tense situation in the course of which Africans have lost their lives. This situation is now spreading to the Somali Democratic Republic.

Russia's cheap and unfounded propaganda against the Somali Democratic Republic is aimed at hoodwinking international opinion. [Word indistinct] has strived for some time now to establish its strategic plan militarily, with provocative wars launched by its puppets against the Somali Democratic Republic to harm the sovereignty, existence and independence of the Somali people. However, when this failed, it intensified its verbal propaganda against the Somali Democratic Republic and neighboring countries as a cover-up for provocations by its puppets against the Somali Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Union has of late tried its best to create confusion and misunderstanding between the Somali Democratic Republic and its neighbors, such as Kenya. The creation of this (?tense) situation is aimed, of course, at harming the friendly relations, bilateral cooperation and neighborliness among them in an effort to advance its interests.

Examples of this are the looting and killing by Abyssinian soldiers in the village of (Manyatta), in the Mandera District of Kenya, last July. The abortive coup in Kenya on 1 August, aimed at toppling the government of President Daniel arap Moi, which was crushed by the troops of that country, is yet another example. The disruptions by Abyssinian terrorists in Kenya border towns are all masterminded by the Soviet Union, Abyssinia and other surrogates. Thus, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union's policies could be compared to those of dictator Hitler and [word indistinct] Mussolini. The Soviet Union should be warned that if it does not desist from such policies it faces the same fate as Hitler and Mussolini.

ITALIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH PLANNING OFFICIALS

EA271538 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Official talks were held yesterday at the National Planning Ministry in Mogadishu by representatives from the Somali Democratic Republic and Italy. Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, national planning minister and chairman of the National Planning Commission, led the Somali side.

The Italian side was led by the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr Palleschi. The two sides discussed strengthening economic, educational and technical relations, particularly in fisheries and livestock.

In a speech following the talks, Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle briefed the Italian delegation on the provocative attacks Abyssinia and its allies have carried out against Somalia, pointing out that evidence had been displayed at the international trade exhibition grounds in Mogadishu.

In reply, Mr Palleschi said his government will ensure an early implementation of economic projects in which it is engaged in Somalia. Mr Palleschi said his government is saddened by the Horn of Africa situation and would like to see it resolved peacefully.

Defense Aid Discussed

AU271619 Rome ANSA in English 1516 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] (ANSA) Mogadishu, September 27 -- Somali President Siad Barre holds talks here today with Italian Foreign Under Secretary Roberto Palleschi on eventual Italian "strategic" aid to Somalia's defenses.

The Italian Government official met Sunday with Planning Minister Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle and Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah.

Reliable resources said these talks covered Palleschi's consultations in Addis Ababa last July and priorities in the Italian aid program for this African state totalling about 200 million dollars.

Projects which are well-advanced cover fishing and livestock raising. Others include an oil refinery and a cement factory, whose size has now grown well beyond that envisaged in the original bilateral agreement.

All the plans should be off the ground in the next few months.

Palleschi also discussed other areas of cooperation. These include an urban plan for Mogadishu drawn up by Italian architect Paolo Portoghesi and cultural exchanges, including scholarships and the founding of two Italian high schools in Mogadishu and (Hargeidoa).

SIAD BARRE ADDRESSES NATION ON 'ID AL-ADHA

EA271112 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Somali President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre last night sent greetings to the Somali people and Muslims wherever they might be, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, which is being observed today. Challe Siad wished the Somali people and Muslims throughout the world happiness, good health and long life.

President Siad also pointed out the current economic, natural and other difficulties, caused by wars and fighting, facing the world. He said it is imperative to respect the rule of law in order to avoid such problems.

The president called on the Somali people to intensify their nation-building efforts and to bravely face the economic problems, which were also affecting the rest of the world. Saying that a sound economy is a cornerstone in life, the president stated, however, that economic problems often result in various other problems and that the only means of overcoming such problems is through perseverence, hard work and dedication.

Challe Siad said it is known that Abyssinia and its unholy allies have launched attacks on certain areas of the Somali Democratic Republic and have miscalculated Somalia's defense capabilities because they feel Somali is inadequately armed. He added that the wrong idea, however, has led to the infliction of heavy casualties on the enemy. He said the Somali nation has always been underestimated, but history has shown that the Somali people are never divided when it comes to defending their nation, sovereignty, flag, religion or dignity. They have never succumbed to provocations and external attacks.

Challe Siad said the armed forces and the brave people were now engaged in a sacred war for the defense of their country. He said final victory will be won by them. He paid special tribute to the heroic Somali Armed Forces and people on their overwhelming dedication in the defense of their country.

Challe Siad ended by wishing the Somali people prosperity, progress and a happy 'Id al-Adha.

CHAD

HABRE ANNOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED

AB282018 Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Hissein Habre, chairman of the ruling Chadian Council of State, announced in a press conference on Tuesday in Ndjamena that a new government will be formed in Chad "very shortly." He considers that this government "will be representative and capable of ensuring the unity, defense, independence and territorial integrity of the country."

The chairman of the Chadian Council of State also announced that "a new army" comprising members of his FAN and the Chadian Armed Forces will be set up to defend the country and ensure its territorial integrity.

"You understand that the Chadian army must be large and strong because our country must exist," he asserted.

Mr Habre also reviewed the relatively "positive" record of the ruling team in Ndjamena. He said that in 3 1/2 months Chad has regained its peace and security. For the first time, all of Chad's 14 administrative regions are under one authority. This has made possible freedom of speech, press and movement throughout the country, Mr Habre said. The Chadian leader said that political, economic and social life is "timidly" beginning again and the administration is "slowly" getting back to normal. He stressed that the Council of State has managed to pay a month's salary to civil servants without foreign aid.

Mr Habre mentioned the meeting on "national reconciliation" held in Libreville and Franceville (Gabon), charging that the leaders of the Chadian factions were not motivated by the same desire for peace and were using delaying tactics in order to resume the war "with foreign support."

On the question of the summit conference proposed by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to bring together the Chadian political leaders with Togo, Gabon and Zaire participating, Mr Habre said that "the context has changed" and the idea will have to be reconsidered.

The Chadian president stated that Col Abdel Kader Kamougue, former leader of southern Chad, and his allies are preparing to send in "mercenaries" and to land foreign aircraft in southern Chad. In support of his claims, Mr Habre produced a black, red and yellow striped flag of the "Republic of Lo Gone" that Colonel Kamougue is allegedly preparing to proclaim.

He stated that "conspiracies" are presently going on with "attempts" to penetrate southern Chad, adding, "We will stamp out any such attacks firmly." The Chadian head of state then said that Libya is still maintaining its presence in northern Chad and the towns of Aczou, Bardai and Zouar are out of Ndjamena's control.

On the issue of the Aozou strip occupied by Libya, Mr Habre said that a solution "depends on the loaylty and sincerity" of the two parties, adding that contacts have been established with Libyan officials. He did not rule out the possibility of a "reasonable" negotiated solution of this problem.

Cn relations between France and Chad, Mr Habre thought they had "taken a turn for the better" thanks to the desire of the two countries to resume cooperation in "all its ramifications."

The recent anti-French popular demonstrations in Ndjamena were not a state affair, he stated.

Finally, the Chadian head of state called on the international community to assist Chad. He noted the famine that is ravaging northern Chad, which is reported to have claimed several lives among the local people.

1ST ARMY RESUMES OFFENSIVE AGAINST FAN

AB281238 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, 28 Sep (AFP) -- In a communique that reached AFP in Lagos on Tuesday, the forces of the 1st Army of the Chadian National Liberation Front led by Mahamat Abba Said say they have "resumed the offensive against positions of Hissein Habre's FAN."

According to military communique No 8, the offensive resumed after "a brief period of calm" in the central and eastern parts of the country. The communique added that for 3 days -- from 17 to 20 September -- the troops of the 1st Army controlled Arboutchatak and Gama in the Chari-Baguirmi District and "inflicted heavy human and material losses on the enemy."

The 1st Army of Abba Said, former interior minister in Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government, indicated a few weeks ago that it was in control of most of eastern and central Chad and claimed to be in a position of force less than 100 km from Ndjamena.

ZAIRE

COUNCIL SEES IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC SITUATION

AB261020 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] At the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, new directives were given to the state commissioner for university and higher education on the award of scholarships for the 1982-1983 academic year. Another important topic discussed by the state commissioners yesterday at the cabinet meeting was the report on the difficult economic situation. The council expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in production despite the high consumption of petroleum products. Customs revenue showed a great increase. Contributions have shown an increase of 33 percent. Public expenditure has shown an encouraging improvement because the state's expenditure has been significantly controlled, consequently reducing the deficit.

In this report to the council, the state commissioner for agriculture revealed that agricultural production has experienced an undeniable increase (?in accordance with the wishes of the) MPR founding chairman and president of the republic. This progress was specifically realized in the production of five main crops -- corn, cassava, rice, peanuts and beans.

LIBERIA

OBSERVERS SAY CORRUPTION AGAIN CHRONIC

AB281354 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Monrovia, Sept. 28 (AFP) -- Corruption, the prime reason for the toppling of President William Tolbert in April 1980, is again becoming chronic under Liberia's military People's Redemption Council, in the view of political observers here.

The situation is now so serious that if allowed to grow unchecked corruption would hamper the military government's efforts to develop and country, the observers said.

For several weeks now corruption stories have figured prominently in local newspapers, including the government's NEW LIBERIAN, but they have failed to come out with editorials or commentaries condemning such actions, apart from publishing official communiques.

Although Head of State Samuel Doe is still determined to root out corruption in Liberian society, it seems as though he is fighting a losing battle.

In February he sacked three top officials of the National Port Authority (NPA) -- the managing director, deputy managing director and acting comptroller -- for alleged misappropriation of nearly 1.5 million dollars in the authority's funds.

A month later Mr Doe dismissed Special Security Director Gbeku Wright and the chief accountant at State House -- the head of state's own office -- for allegedly embezzling more than 166,000 dollars.

But the most recent and alarming corruption case surfaced last week when the governor of the National Housing and Savings Bank, Hilary Dennis, was sacked by Mr Doe for alleged misappropriation of 2.9 million dollars from the bank.

At the same time the managing director and operations manager of the Agricultural Bank were also sacked for "failing to account for nearly 200,000 dollars," while water and sewer managing director Hermann Greene and his deputy lost their jobs for their part in a 14,000 plastic pipes racket.

In a recent news interview the co-chairman of the special military tribunal, Colonel Alfred Gayflor, suggested "drastic" measures to be taken against "unscrupulous" public officials was the only way to stop the present wave of corruption.

He said those entrusted with public offices were required to uphold the confidence reposed in them, but regretted that some of these officials were using their positions for personal gain.

Col. Gayflor suggested that officials caught in acts of corruption should not only be sent to jail, but also have their properties confiscated.

NIGER

FORMER FRENCH PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NIAMEY

AB241813 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Niamey, Sep 24 (AFP) -- Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived here today for a three-day visit to Niger described as private, although authoritative sources said he would have talks with the president, Colonel Seyni Kountche.

The former president was met by Niger's Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo and Colonel Kountche's chief aide as well as the French ambassador in Niamey. He is accompanied by his former African Affairs adviser Martin Kirsch.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing flew in aboard an Aeroui J. belonging to Ivory Coast's President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

NIGERIA

KWARA POLICE COMMISSIONER APPEALS FOR PEACE

AB281220 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The police commissioner in Kware [State], Alhaji Buba Fika, yesterday appealed to both the OFA and Erin Ile communities to help restore peace after the clash over disputed land. He said that the police would be impartial in their investigations but warned that they would deal with anyone found to be obstructing the peace process.

Meanwhile, the death toll in the clash has increased to three. The police are now guarding all factories in the two towns following the burning of a new factory at Erin Ile last Friday. The police public relations officer in the state, Adekunle Oladimeji, told the News Agency of Nigeria that eight persons have been arrested and that they would soon appeal in court.

SHAGARI SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

AB290828 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has said that it is the desire of the federal government to increase the flow of trade, investments and technology between Nigeria and the United States. In a goodwill message to the newly inaugurated Nigeria-United States Business Council, the president stated that it was in anticipation of increased flow of trade, investments and technology between the two countries that bilateral economic tours were introduced between Nigeria and United States. The president noted that the creation of the Nigeria-United States Business Council to provide a forum for bringing together Nigerian and American businessmen for the purpose of discussing important issues affecting business relations between the two countries was a highly welcome development.

He expressed the hope that the newly inaugurated council will contribute towards minimizing obstacles and [words indistinct] aid the strengthening of the economic bonds already developed between the two countries.

The special adviser on economic affairs to the president, Prof E.C. Edozien, took part in the inaugural ceremony.

SIERRA LEONE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

AB290650 Paris AFP in English 0409 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Freetown, Sep. 29 (AFP) -- The government here has rejected a recommendation by a commission of inquiry into Sierra Leone's Labour Congress that its chief executive be barred for three years from all trade union activities.

A government statement issued Tuesday on the commission's 24 recommendations also said the three-man panel's dissolution of the congress executive and its suspension of Secretary-General James Baimbah Kabia last March were outside the commission's terms of reference.

The inquiry, under high court judge Mr Justice Taju-deen, held hearings here and in the provinces from November 1981 to last March. Its brief was to investigate the status, administration and activities of the Labour Congress from 1976, and to inquire into all aspects of industrial relations in Sierrra Leone. It was to make recommendations for any improvements thought necessary.

The probe was set up following industrial unrest in September last year which culminated in the detention for a month of the entire leadership of the country's trade unions and a three-month state of emergency.

When it suspended Mr Kabia -- who later left the country -- the commission accused him of issuing inflammatory statements to workers which are not conducive to the maintenance of law and order.

The commission set up a caretaker committee for the congress. To make its existence constitutional, the caretaker body was to hold a delegates' congress and office-holder elections but they were postponed indefinitely on advice from the Labour Ministry.

A spokesman for the interim committee said a meeting was to be held to consider a government letter stating that elections must now be held not later than this coming Friday.

Union members said yesterday they were delighted the government had upheld their conviction that the commission had no business dissolving the executive council or suspending Mr Kabia.

"Only we, the members of the unions, have the power to hire and fire our secretary-general", a spokesman said.

The government statement gave no indication whether the inquiry's other recommendations were accepted or rejected. It merely restated the current legislation and promised action "if found necessary".

SWAZILAND

COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBERS SWORN IN 21 SEPTEMBER

MB221112 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 16

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] Members of the Liqoqo -- the Supreme Council of State -- were sworn in at Nkanini yesterday.

The swearing-in ceremony was conducted by Chief Justice Charles Nathan and observed by the authorised person, Prince Sozisa.

In a brief address to members of the Liqoqo shortly before they were sworn in, Prince Sozisa noted that this was a historic occasion as it had never been done before. However, Prince Sozisa warned against laxity, which he said he had noted in certain quarters. Prince Sozisa said when there was a royal summon issued to anyone, he expected a prompt response. "This must be done without fail," he said. "I don't want excuses, that so and so has been held up by this and that," he said. "State duty comes first. If you have been doing anything else, whatever it is, drop it. If you are ill, don't keep us guessing, send a message," Prince Sozisa said. He said failure to perform state functions when called upon to do so was just short of treason.

Before administering the oaths Chief Justice Nathan said: "The Supreme Council of State -- Liqoqo -- is a portion of the Constitution. It is an important function that it is to perform. It is only proper that they should be sworn in accordingly."

The first person to be sworn in was Prince Makhungu.

Judge: "Duly appointed members of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, you swear that you will serve the king of Swaziland when he is installed, Indlovukazi acting as regent and the duly appointed authorised person in the office to which you have been appointed."

Prince Makhungu is a son of King Sobhuza II. He has served in a number of committees. Among others were the National Industrial Development Corporation, the then Public Service Commission (as vice chairman) and the National Trust Commission. He also directed the first show in the now international trade fair. He is a farmer and businessman.

Prince Sifuba was born in Velezizweni in 1918. He has served in a number of committees. He was once an assessor of the High Court, judicial officer in the higher traditional Court of Appeal and court of first instance. He is now a farmer.

Chief Tsekwane was born in Lavumisa. He belongs to the "Emasotsha" Regiment. He is a maize and corn farmer, besides his chieftaincy duties.

Chief Mvadlakzi was born in Mahamba in 1916. He joined the Ministry of Agriculture under the colonial administration in 1938. He retired as an agricultural extension officer responsible for rural development in 1971. He now spends more time on the administration of the Mahamba chiefdom and farming.

Chief Mlimi was born in Siteki. He says he was already herding cattle when the World War II broke out. "I just missed being drafted," he said. "I spend most of my time conducting agricultural schemes in my area." He is a member of the House of Assembly.

Councillor Ndleleni Gwebu was born at Sigcineni in 1935. He has been an executive member of the National Council. He has served as a judicial officer in the higher traditional Court of Appeal. He served in the Royal Constitutional Committee appointed by King Sobhuza II after the repeal of the independence constitution in 1973. He is a member of the Tinkhundla [Electoral System] Central Committee, generally known as the Council of Seven.

Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko was born on January 10, 1935. He served in the Royal Swaziland Police Force for a number of years. He did a cadet course and later a platoon course in East Africa. He also did administration and command courses in Kenya, and later in Georgetown University. He travelled widely in the United States.

He retired from the police force to take up an appointment as deputy indvuna of the Tinkhundla. He is a member of the Defence Council.

Dr George Msibi was born on February 26, 1931, at Mahamba. He obtained a B.SC. at Fort Hare University and later studied medicine in Calcutta, India. He obtained a post graduate diploma in obstetrics and gynecology at Makerere University in 1971. He is a founder of King Sobhuza Clinic in Manzini. He had a World Health Organisation fellowship in 1969. He was secretary of the Imbokodvo National Movement from 1963 to 1967. He is a former member of the legislative assembly and in 1972 -- soon after the last general election under the Westminster constitution he was appointed to the Senate. He was a member of the committee that drafted the independence constitution and he served in the last royal constitutional committee (1973-75). He is a former director of Havelock Mines and presently executive director of Swaziland Chemical Industries. He is the nation's spokesman on the border adjustment committee.

Indvuna Masenjane Nsibandze was born at Zombodze-Emuva in 1952. He is the youngest member of the Liqoqo. He was educated in Ngwane Central School in Nhlangano. He served temporarily in the school's agricultural panel before enrolling at the Swaziland College of Technology. He is a telephone technician.

Prince Mfanasibili was a Cabinet minister in two governments. In the first government after independence he was minister for local administration, now home affairs, and in the second government as minister for the now dismantled commerce and co-operatives. He is a businessman and farmer. He is also president of the Swaziland National Football Association.

Mr A.K. Hlophe has been minister of agriculture since independence -- one of the longest serving ministers in the Swaziland Government. He was elected to Parliament in all three general elections.

Prince Gabheni is the minister of home affairs -- having been appointed to this position after the Tinkhundla elections. He is also a senator and a member of the Swazi National Council. He is the son of King Sobhuza II.

Prince Mancebane, a senior prince and father of the prime minister, Prince Mabandla.

Prince Lusekwane and Prince Sifo were unable to attend the swearing in ceremony and their curriculum vitae were not available.

Two More Members Take Oath

MB231158 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[By James Dlamini]

[Excerpt] Two more members of the Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State] were sworn in by Chief Justice Charles Nathan yesterday. They are Prince Lusekwane and Prince Sifo. The swearing in was held in the high court chambers in Mbabane.